**Informazioni su questo libro**

Si tratta della copia digitale di un libro che per generazioni è stato conservata negli scaffali di una biblioteca prima di essere digitalizzato da Google nell'ambito del progetto volto a rendere disponibili online i libri di tutto il mondo.

Ha sopravvissuto abbastanza per non essere più protetto dai diritti di copyright e diventare di pubblico dominio. Un libro di pubblico dominio è un libro che non è mai stato protetto dal copyright o i cui termini legali di copyright sono scaduti. La classificazione di un libro come di pubblico dominio può variare da paese a paese. I libri di pubblico dominio sono l'anello di congiunzione con il passato, rappresentano un patrimonio storico, culturale e di conoscenza spesso difficile da scoprire.

Commenti, note e altre annotazioni a margine presenti nel volume originale compariranno in questo file, come testimonianza del lungo viaggio percorso dal libro, dall'editore originale alla biblioteca, per giungere fino a te.

**Linee guide per l'utilizzo**

Google è orgoglioso di essere il partner delle biblioteche per digitalizzare i materiali di pubblico dominio e renderli universalmente disponibili. I libri di pubblico dominio appartengono al pubblico e noi ne siamo solamente i custodi. Tuttavia questo lavoro è oneroso, pertanto, per poter continuare ad offrire questo servizio abbiamo preso alcune iniziative per impedire l'utilizzo illecito da parte di soggetti commerciali, compresa l'imposizione di restrizioni sull'invio di query automatizzate.

Inoltre ti chiediamo di:

+ *Non fare un uso commerciale di questi file* Abbiamo concepito Google Ricerca Libri per l'uso da parte dei singoli utenti privati e ti chiediamo di utilizzare questi file per uso personale e non a fini commerciali.

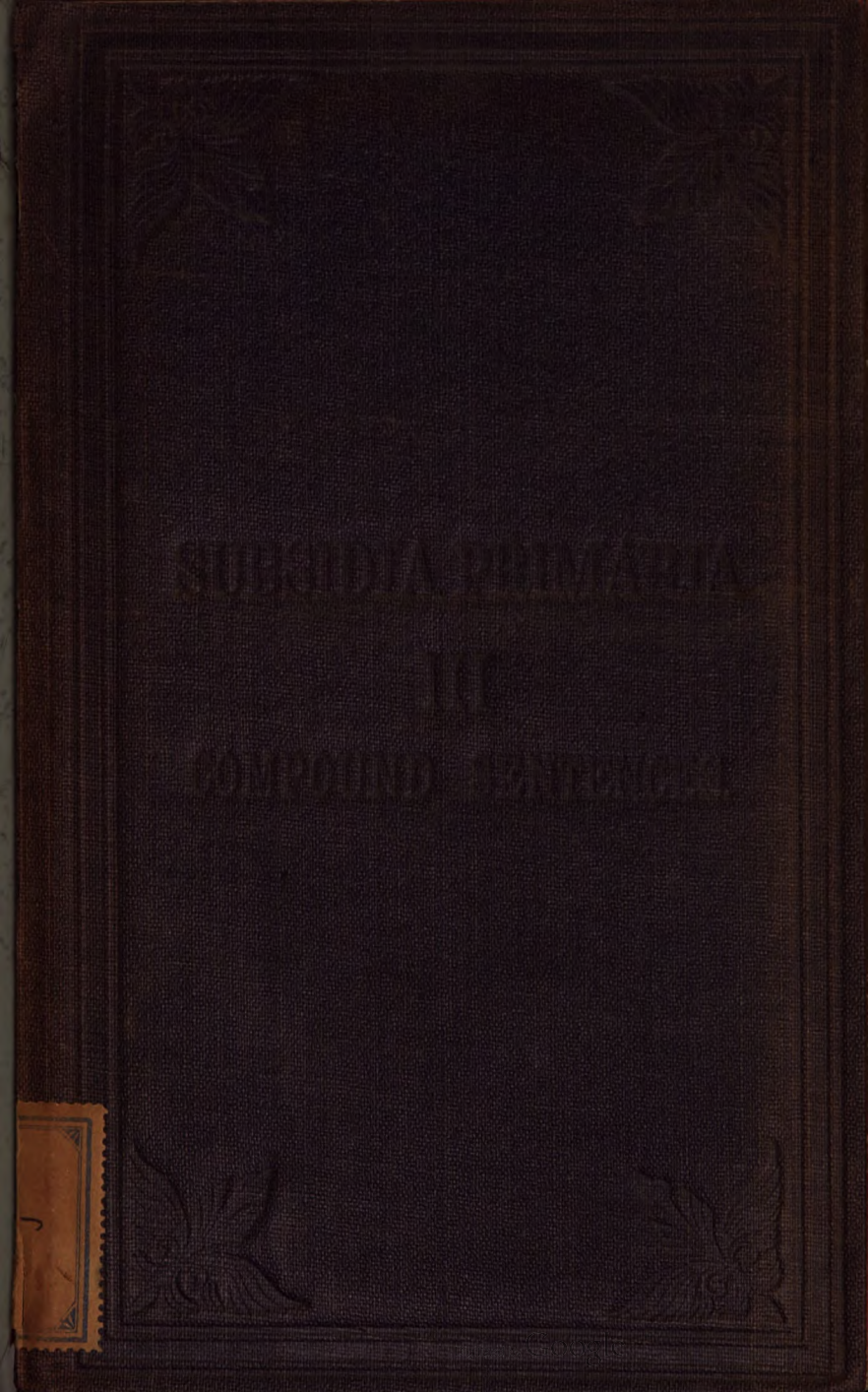
+ *Non inviare query automatizzate* Non inviare a Google query automatizzate di alcun tipo. Se stai effettuando delle ricerche nel campo della traduzione automatica, del riconoscimento ottico dei caratteri (OCR) o in altri campi dove necessiti di utilizzare grandi quantità di testo, ti invitiamo a contattarci. Incoraggiamo l'uso dei materiali di pubblico dominio per questi scopi e potremmo esserti di aiuto.

+ *Conserva la filigrana* La "filigrana" (watermark) di Google che compare in ciascun file è essenziale per informare gli utenti su questo progetto e aiutarli a trovare materiali aggiuntivi tramite Google Ricerca Libri. Non rimuoverla.

+ *Fanne un uso legale* Indipendentemente dall'utilizzo che ne farai, ricordati che è tua responsabilità accertati di farne un uso legale. Non dare per scontato che, poiché un libro è di pubblico dominio per gli utenti degli Stati Uniti, sia di pubblico dominio anche per gli utenti di altri paesi. I criteri che stabiliscono se un libro è protetto da copyright variano da Paese a Paese e non possiamo offrire indicazioni se un determinato uso del libro è consentito. Non dare per scontato che poiché un libro compare in Google Ricerca Libri ciò significhi che può essere utilizzato in qualsiasi modo e in qualsiasi Paese del mondo. Le sanzioni per le violazioni del copyright possono essere molto severe.

**Informazioni su Google Ricerca Libri**

La missione di Google è organizzare le informazioni a livello mondiale e renderle universalmente accessibili e fruibili. Google Ricerca Libri aiuta i lettori a scoprire i libri di tutto il mondo e consente ad autori ed editori di raggiungere un pubblico più ampio. Puoi effettuare una ricerca sul Web nell'intero testo di questo libro da `http://books.google.com`



600096170T

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

lited wit

Nine

'The
mer.....
ing to b
ver pr
We ha
eminen
the you
mory,
powers
not ta
gran
neficia
when
gradu
and c
certai
tain a
again
its n
shall
ner,
his L
tion
shall
accor
he i
Prin
and
the

'
terr
mus
log
be i
wil
to
We
the

Digitized by Google

In 12mo. pp. 166, price HALF-A-CROWN.

# THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.

Edited with the sanction of the Head Masters and now in use in all the Nine Schools named in H.M. Commission, viz. Winchester, Eton, St. Paul's Westminster, Merchant Taylors', Rugby, Shrewsbury, Harrow, and Charter House.

---

'The Public School Latin Primer.....we have reasons for believing to be the best Latin Grammar ever produced in this country..... We have now a Latin Grammar eminently fitted to strengthen alike the young mind as well as the memory, by its appeal to the *reflective* powers; and such an influence cannot fail to invest the dry subject of grammar with an interest most beneficial to the student's progress, when the intellect is thus being gradually exercised in combining and collecting a series of facts under certain well-defined principles, easy to retain and easy to apply. The outcry raised against the new grammar on the score of its *novel* terminology was sophistical and shallow in the extreme, for all terms are *new*, and must be *new*, to a boy beginning his Latin Grammar; and the only question should be, by what kind of terms shall we give him the best and truest account of the principles of the language he is attempting to learn. The Latin Primer alone boldly has attempted this, and has succeeded beyond all question in the opinion of all unprejudiced judges.'

LONDON REVIEW.

'To a boy beginning his grammar all terms are new; and if, in any case, we must commit to memory a new terminology of some kind, let him, by all means, be introduced to that terminology which will be eventually the best basis on which to build up his knowledge of the language. We believe, and have reasons for believing, the Public School Latin Primer to be the best Latin Grammar ever produced in this country; and we think, with all unprejudiced and competent judges, that its compilers have by such a compilation conferred a very great boon upon the schoolmasters and upon the rising generation of England. Its chief excellence consists in its clear arrangement, in its philosophical definitions, in its comprehension and brevity, and in its masterly condensation of some of the best results of modern scholarship. The Latin Primer, unlike the ordinary Latin Grammar, that appealed only to the memory, makes its appeal to the reason as well, and from the very first a boy is taught by it the useful task of bringing, in some degree, his reflective faculties into active exercise. In this way a pupil's mind is exercised in combining a series of facts under certain well-defined principles, and, as a natural consequence, his knowledge of the language is easily retained and easily applied. A philosophical grammar, such as the Latin Primer, could not have been constructed without a philosophical terminology; and novel terms must necessarily arise under any new system of improvement and reconstruction. Those who impugn this new grammar on the score of its difficult terminology will find, we think, on a careful reconsideration of the matter, that the difficulties presented by the new terms are apparent rather than real, and that, after all, they are insignificant in number, and carefully explained in the *Glossarium Grammaticum* at the end of the book.'

IMPERIAL REVIEW.

---

London: LONGMANS & CO. Paternoster Row.

Digitized by Google

# CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS

**In Accordance with the Public School Latin Primer.**

A NEW ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR, intended as a Companion to the Public School Latin Primer. By the Rev. E. ST. J. PARRY, M.A. PART I. *Accidence*, price 2*s*. 6*d*. PART II. *Syntax*, price 2*s*. The GREEK GRAMMAR complete, price 3*s*. 6*d*.

THE GREEK DELECTUS of the LATE Rev. R. VALPY, D.D. Re-edited by the Rev. Dr. WHITE, with Notes adapted to Parry's Greek Grammar, and with a new Lexicon. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.—KEY, 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Rev. Canon KENNEDY'S CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER, or First Latin Lessons. A New Edition, adapted to the Public School Latin Primer. Price 2*s*.

THE CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE, extracted from Dr. KENNEDY'S Child's Latin Grammar, and containing all that is necessary to lead Boys up to the Public School Latin Primer. Price 1*s*.

The Rev. Dr. WHITE'S JUNIOR STUDENT'S COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY [in which the formation of words, which forms one prominent feature of the Public School Latin Primer, is exhibited to the eye at a glance]. Revised Edition. Square 12mo. pp. 1,058, price 12*s*. cloth.

Separately { The ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY, price 5*s*. 6*d*.
The LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER. Edited with the sanction of the Head Masters of the Nine Public Schools included in the Royal Commission. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

'The Public School Latin Primer we have reasons for believing to be the best Latin Grammar ever produced in this country.....We have now a School Latin Grammar eminently fitted to strengthen alike the young mind, as well as the memory, by its appeal to the *reflective* powers: and such an influence cannot fail to interest the dry subject of grammar with an interest most beneficial to the student's progress. The Primer has succeeded in its aim in the opinion of all unprejudiced judges.'
LONDON REVIEW.

*SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA*, PART I. *Accidence and Simple Construction*, a First COMPANION EXERCISE BOOK adapted to the Public School Latin Primer. By the EDITOR of the Primer. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

*SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA*, PART II. *Syntax &c.* a Second COMPANION EXERCISE BOOK to the Public School Latin Primer. By the EDITOR of the Primer. Price 3*s*. 6*d*.

KEY to the EXERCISES in *SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA*, PARTS I. and II. price 5*s*. supplied to INSTRUCTORS only, on application to the *Publishers*.

*SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA*, PART III. *Compound Sentences*, a Third Companion Exercise Book to the 'Public School Latin Primer.' By the EDITOR of the Primer. Price 1*s*.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN GRAMMAR, to follow in use the Public School Latin Primer; and edited, with the same sanction, by the EDITOR of the Public School Latin Primer. 12mo. price 6*s*.

'The *Public School Latin Primer*, intelligently taught, has proved a valuable instrument in education; and what it has done for the foundation the *Public School Latin Grammar* will certainly do for the superstructure. We have no book like it: it is far more comprehensive than any of our ordinary school grammars, while it is yet neither so discursive nor so lengthy as those larger grammars which, while they were most valuable to the advanced scholar, were to all below him almost useless.'
EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

London: LONGMANS and CO. Paternoster Row.


Digitized by Google

# CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS

## By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

*Canon of Ely, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.*

The CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE; extracted from the Rev. Canon KENNEDY'S Child's Latin Primer, and containing all that is necessary to lead Boys up to the Public School Latin Primer .....12mo. 1*s.*

The CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER, or First Latin Lessons, adapted to the Public School Latin Primer.....12mo. 2*s.*

LATIN GRAMMAR.—An Elementary Grammar of the Latin Language, for the use of Colleges and Schools .....12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

A LATIN VOCABULARY, arranged on Etymological Principles as an Exercise Book and First Latin Dictionary.....12mo. 3*s.*

A FIRST LATIN READING-BOOK, or Tirocinium Latinum; Adapted to the Author's *Child's Latin Primer* .....12mo. 2*s.*

A SECOND LATIN READING-BOOK, or Palæstra Latina; Adapted to the Author's *Elementary Latin Grammar*.....12mo. 5*s.*

A CLASSICAL or HIGHER LATIN GRAMMAR, for Schools and Colleges.....1 vol. 8vo. *in the press.*

LATIN PROSE MATERIALS.—PALÆSTRA STILI LATINI; or, Materials for Translation into Latin Prose, selected and progressively arranged .....12mo. 6*s.*

EXAMPLES of LATIN PROSE STYLE.—CURRICULUM STILI LATINI; or, a Systematic Course of Examples for Practice in the Style of the best Latin Prose Authors .....12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.*—KEY, 7*s.* 6*d.*

The WORKS of VIRGIL, chiefly from the Text of Wagner; with brief Latin Foot-Notes, a Virgilian Syntax, and English Notes, illustrative and explanatory.....12mo. *nearly ready.*

GREEK GRAMMAR.—GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICÆ INSTITUTIO PRIMA. Rudimentis Etonensibus quantulum potuit immutatis Syntaxin de suo addidit B. H. KENNEDY.....12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

GREEK VERSE MATERIALS.—PALÆSTRA MUSARUM; or, Materials for Translation into Greek Verse, selected and progressively arranged .....12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.*

GREEK VERSE COMPOSITION, for the use of Public Schools and Private Students; being a Revised Edition of the Greek Verses of Shrewsbury School. By GEORGE PRESTON, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge .....Crown 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

IT was thought that the *Greek Verses of Shrewsbury School*, already one of the most widely-received works on Greek Verse Composition, might be made to achieve more completely the object for which it was designed, by lengthening the portion assigned to Exercises and curtailing the number of pieces translated. This has been done in the volume now published under the title of *Greek Verse Composition.* The greater part of the former Introduction and Exercises has been retained, and considerable additions have been made, especially to the latter; while in the Translations a selection has been taken from the best specimens of the former book, and a few other pieces subjoined.

The new form of this Edition, and the alterations made in it, have been adopted with the sanction of the Rev. Canon KENNEDY, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, the Editor of the former work, and have also been submitted to his revision.

London: LONGMANS and CO. Paternoster Row.


Digitized by Google

# SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LATIN DICTIONARIES.

By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon.

Revised Edition, in square 12mo. pp. 1,058, price 12*s.* bound,

## THE JUNIOR STUDENT'S COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

By the Rev. J. T. WHITE, D.D.

OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD; RECTOR OF ST. MARTIN LUDGATE, LONDON.

Separately { THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY, price 5*s.* 6*d.*
THE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

CRITICAL OPINIONS *of these* DICTIONARIES:—

'These two works are excellent—are in fact models of lexicography. With the latter dictionary and a good grammar a boy may make his way through any author of the Golden Age with an ease of which one who pottered over VIRGIL twenty or even ten years ago never dreamt. He will have learned, moreover, in the process the elements of etymology, and will have acquired, by running along the genealogies of words, by observing the steps by which one meaning passes into another, some idea of the science of languages. The printing is excellent, and—what is of great importance, though by no means common—such a pretentious and otherwise excellent dictionary as Dr. ANDREWS' being in this respect deficient—the quantities are accurately marked. Taking their prices into consideration, these works are marvellously cheap.' The SCOTSMAN.

'Schoolmasters and schoolboys, we venture to think, will welcome the appearance of this volume, or these volumes—for each part is published separately. It occupies a very useful middle position between the formidable octavos and quartos which belong to the sixth form and undergraduates' lecture-room on the one hand, and the lesser elementary dictionaries which are suited to beginners. The present work aims at furnishing in both its parts a sufficiently extensive vocabulary for all the practical purposes for which a Junior Student is likely to require it; and, consequently, Dr. WHITE has introduced into the English-Latin portion all English words likely to occur in passages not too difficult for translation by any boys not in the highest forms.' GUARDIAN.

'The mistakes into which boys are apt to be led by the use of such a Dictionary as this are here carefully obviated. When an English word is at all in danger of not being perfectly understood, it is explained before the equivalent Latin is given. If it has general meanings and applications, they are distinctly and methodically specified, with suitable renderings for each. In addition to this, the authors are named by whom the Latin words are used, that the student may be able to see at once whether the word is peculiar to prose or poetry, or common to both....The plan of the book is good, and the result is a valuable acquisition for classical schools and students.' ATHENÆUM.

WHITE'S COLLEGE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (Intermediate Size), abridged for the use of University Students from the Parent Work (as below). Medium 8vo. pp. 1,048, price 18*s.*

WHITE and RIDDLE'S LARGE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (the Parent Work), founded on the larger Dictionary of FREUND, as last revised by HIMSELF. Third Edition, revised. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 2,128, price 42*s.*

A LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY for MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS. By JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Joint-Author of White and Riddle's large Latin-English Dictionary. 32mo. [*In the press.*

London: LONGMANS and CO. Paternoster Row.


Digitized by Google

# SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, III.

Digitized by Google

## *THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN COURSE.*

The CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE, extracted from the Rev. Canon KENNEDY's Child's Latin Primer, and containing all that is necessary to lead Boys up to the Public School Latin Primer. Price ONE SHILLING.

The Rev. Canon KENNEDY'S Child's Latin Primer, or First Latin Lessons; with Model Questions and Exercises. New Edition, adapted to the Principles of the Public School Latin Primer. Price 2*s*.

SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, Steps to Latin, PART I. *Accidence and Simple Construction*, a First Companion Exercise-Book to the Public School Latin Primer. By the EDITOR of the Primer. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, Steps to Latin, PART II. *Syntax &c.* a Second Companion Exercise-Book to the Public School Latin Primer. By the EDITOR of the Primer. Price 3*s*. 6*d*.

KEY to the EXERCISES in SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, PARTS I. and II. price 5*s*. Supplied to INSTRUCTORS only, on application to the *Publishers*.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN GRAMMAR, for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. Edited, with the same sanction, by the Editor of the Public School Latin Primer, 12mo. price 6*s*.

London: LONGMANS and CO.


Digitized by Google

*SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, III.*

---

# A MANUAL

OF

# THE RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

IN THE

# LATIN COMPOUND SENTENCE.

BEING A

*SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.*

BY THE

EDITOR OF THE PRIMER.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1873.

305. 9. 23.
Digitized by Google

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

Digitized by Google

# PREFACE.

THIS MANUAL was written and is now published in compliance with the desire of the Head Master of an eminent Public School. If it is found useful by him and by others in the work of teaching Latin to the higher Forms, its end will be answered.

LONDON: *March* 25, 1873.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

# CONTENTS.

## PART I.

### *MOODS AND TENSES.*

§ 1. The Latin Infinitive.—§ 2. Moods and Tenses of the Verb Finite.—§ 3. The Indicative Mood and its Tenses.—§ 4. The Conjunctive Mood and its Tenses.—§ 5. The Pure Conjunctive.—§ 6. The Imperative Mood and its Tenses.—§ 7. Examples of Pure Conjunctive and Imperative. § 8. Consecution of Tenses.—§ 9. The Subjunctive.—§ 10. Examples of Subjunctive and of Consecution.—§ 11. Idioms of Mood.

## PART II.

### *COMPOUND CONSTRUCTION.*

§ 12. The Compound Sentence.—§ 13. Oratio Obliqua, Formal and Virtual. —§ 14. Exceptions in Oratio Obliqua.

### CHAPTER I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

I. Enuntiatio Obliqua.—§ 15. The Infinitive Clause.—§ 16. Ut with Subjunctive for the Infinitive Clause.—§ 17. Quod with Indicative (or Subjunctive) for the Infinitive Clause.—§ 18. Petitio Obliqua.—§ 19. Quominus.—§ 20. Quin.—§ 21. Predications of Fear.– § 22. Predications of Caution.—§ 23. Predications of Desire.—§ 24. Impersonal Predications.—§ 25. Committo, facio, fio, &c.—§ 26. Interrogatio Obliqua.—§ 27. Verbs with various Dependent Constructions.

### CHAPTER II. ADVERBIAL AND ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

§ 28. Consecutive Clauses A) Adverbial. — § 29. Adjectival Consecutive Clauses.—§ 30. Final Clauses A) Adverbial.—§ 31. Adjectival Final Clauses. — § 32. Causal Clauses A) Adverbial. — § 33. Adjectival Causal Clauses.—§ 34. Temporal Clauses.—§ 35. Variation of Tenses. —§ 36. Ubi, ut, &c.—§ 37. Dum, quoad, donec, &c., *whilst, as long as.*

Digitized by Google

—§ 38. Dum, quoad, donec, &c., *until*.—§ 39. Antequam, priusquam, &c.—§ 40. Cum.—§ 41. Conditional Sentences.—§ 42. Sumptio Dati.—§ 43. Sumptio Dandi.—§ 44. Sumptio Ficti.—§ 45. Comparison of Sumptio Dandi and Sumptio Ficti.—§ 46. Examples of Sumptio Dandi.—§ 47. Examples of Sumptio Ficti.—§ 48. Peculiar Forms of Condition.—§ 49. Suppression of s i.—§ 50. Peculiar uses of s i.—§ 51. Sive, seu.—§ 52. Negative Conditional Particles.—§ 53. Conversion of Conditional Construction into Oratio Obliqua.—§ 54. Modo, dum, dummodo.—§ 55. Concessive Sentences.—§ 56. Concessive Idioms.—§ 57. Comparative Sentences.—§ 58. Comparative Idioms.

SUPPLEMENT.

§ 59. Consecution of Tenses.—§ 60. Narratio Obliqua.—§ 61. Examples of Conversion of Oratio Recta into Oratio Obliqua.—§ 62. The Reflexive Pronouns in Clauses.—§ 63. Ipse.—§ 64. Participial Construction.

Digitized by Google

THE

# LATIN COMPOUND SENTENCE.

## *PART I.*

### MOODS AND TENSES.

### I. The Latin Infinitive. 1

i. The Infinitive is both a Verb and a Noun Substantive Neuter. As a Verb it governs Cases: as a Substantive it has two Cases, Nominative and Accusative: so that it may be Subject or Object of a Verb, or Apposite. It has also Tenses: see Primer, § 68–9. The Past Tense is sometimes used where English would use the Present (*quiesse* erit melius).

ii. The Infinitive has four chief uses:

(1) As a Noun (Subject; Object; Apposite), Pr. § 140.

(2) As Prolative (with extensible Verbs and Adjectives), p. 140.

(3) As Historic (for Finite Imperfect in lively narrative), p. 140.

(4) In the Infinitive Clause (Accusative with Infin.). See Substantival Sentences and Pr. p. 132.

(1) 1. α. *Ire* licet (iuvat, pudet, oportet, &c.). *Errasse* paenitet (taedet, dolet, nocet, &c.). *Falli* pigebit.

β. *Ire* necesse est. Humanum est *errare*. *Mansisse* satius erit. Turpe *relinqni* est.

γ. *Mentiri* nonne nefas habetur? Consilium non fuerat *pugnare*. Tempus *abire* tibi est.

δ. Senis est *monere*, adulescentis *parere*. *Venari* voluptati erat. Laudi erit *certasse*. *Fenerari* vitio vertitur.

ε. *Vivere* est *valere*.

2. Tune *mori* miserum ducis? Adimam *cantare* severis.

3. Illud non displicuit, *otiari* cum dignitate.

*Note* α) (Copulative Infin. with Accus.): Pudeat te *fuisse* mendacem. Neminem decet inhumanum *videri*.



Digitized by Google

β) (With Dative): Nobis non licet *esse* tam disertis (or disertos). Mihi iurato *dicere* fas est.

γ) (Impersonal Infin. with potest, coepit, desinit, debet, solet): Mihi *nocere* non potest. Impios sero *paenitere* coepit. *Aedificari* coeptum est. Qui peccavit, eum *pudere* debet.

(2) α. *Abire* possumus. *Manere* nonvultis. Audebunt *pugnare*. Solent *deliberare*. Is coeperat *irasci*. Urbs *obsideri* coepta est. Desine mecum *certare*, *Proficisci* parabam. *Negare* perseverasti.

β. *Peccare* videbar. *Flevissé* narramini.

(With cogor, doceor, iubeor, rogor, vetor, &c.): Ab urbe *discedere* cogimur (iubemur, &c.).

γ. Coepimus audaces *fieri*. Vis formosa *videri*. Dicitur *solitus esse* fabulari. Putabantur in Graeciam *ituri esse*.

(Without esse): Fertur Prometheus *coactus*. Ita loqui *solitus* memoratur. Puer existimatur sapiens *futurus*.

δ. With Adjectives the Infinitive is frequent in poetry: Peritus *obsequi*. Docta *psallere*. Dignus *imperare*. Impiger hostium *vexare* turmas.

(3) Ego . . . *ire* modo ocius, interdum *consistere*, in aurem *dicere* nescio quid puero.

iii. Gerunds and Supines are Cases of the Infinitive:

Itur ad *pugnandum*. Ite *sessum*. *Mutanda est* ratio *vivendi*, ne *solvendo* non sis. *Deliberandum est* de *servanda civitate*. Parthi, mirabile *dictu*, *fugiendo* vincebant. See § 70, § 140–4.

2 II. Moods and Tenses of the Verb Finite.

i. Distinction of the Indicative and Conjunctive Moods.

(1) The Indicative Mood states objectively (without mental conception).

A Relative clause, or one of cause, time, condition or concession, may be Indic. if it does not contain mental conception:

Qui *spiro*, spero. Quod *spiro*, spero. Dum *spiro*, spero. Si *spiro*, spero. Etsi vix *spiro*, spero.

(2) The Conjunctive Mood states subjectively (with mental conception).

The Conjunctive may be in a principal sentence, of which the predication is expressed as a mental conception:

Velim, *I would wish*; vellem, *I could have wished* (or *I could wish*, were it possible): vix audeam, vix ausim, *I should hardly venture*.

The use of the Conjunctive is divisible under two heads:

When, as in the last examples, the Mood is not determined by a foregoing predication, it is called the Pure Conjunctive.

Digitized by Google

If the Mood is so determined, it is called Subjunctive:
Velim *adsis*. Vellem *adesses*.

A Verb in a Clause is sometimes Pure Conjunctive:
Si homines iuvare *velint*, iniqua loca sunt: *if men should wish to help* (as they probably may), *the ground is unfavourable*, L. ix. 23.

## ii. The Indicative Mood and its Tenses. 3

The Indicative Mood simply declares or interrogates:
Psittacus loquitur (non loquitur). Quid psittacus loquitur?

1) The Present Tense declares: What happens at this moment; what happens now and then, often, usually, always, or while something else is happening: nunc *tonat*; aliquando *tonat*; saepe *tonat*; ruri *venamur*; terra circum axem *convertitur*; dum loquimur, *tonat*.

α) The Historic Present, for the Perfect, is frequent in history and poetry, making the narrative more picturesque: its use corresponds to that of the Historic Infin. for the Imperfect.
Dimisso senatu, decemviri *prodeunt* in contionem, *abdicant*que se magistratu, ingenti hominum laetitia.
(See Hor. *Sat.* i. 9, 6–10, 60–66.)

β) Dum is used with Historic Present in subordination to a Perfect, and even to Oratio Obliqua:
Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum *parat*, aspera multa pertulit. Vident se, dum libertatem *sectantur*, in servitutem prolapsos.

2) The Latin Perfect comprises two Greek Tenses:
(1) Simple Past or Aorist (simple action in past time):
Scripsi (ἔγραψα), *I wrote*.
(2) Present Past (past action complete in time present):
Scripsi (γέγραφα), *I have written*.

3) The Imperfect expresses action incomplete (going on, habitual, or attempted) in time past:
Ibam, *I was going*; or *I used to go*; or *I meant to go*.

4) The Pluperfect expresses action past in time past:
Ieram, *I had gone*.
(See Sall. *B. Iug.* 50. 51. 75, and Liv. xxvii. 44–50.)

5) The Simple Future expresses what will be present in time to come:
Ut *voles* me esse ita *ero*, *I will be as you wish me*.

Sometimes it is a polite Imperative.
Si quid novi erit, *facies* ut sciam, *if there shall be any news, pray let me know it*.

6) The Future Perfect expresses what will be past in time to come:
Dum loquimur, *fugerit* invida aetas, *while we are speaking, envious time will have fled*.

7) The Periphrastic Future Conjugation (-urus sum, &c.) expresses
α) *Being about to:*
Apes *evolaturæ sunt*, *the bees are going to swarm*.



Digitized by Google

β) *Being likely* or *sure to:*

Haec sine doctrina *credituri fuerunt, this they were sure to believe* (= they would have believed) *without learning.*

Hence this conjugation is used in conditional construction.

γ) *Being destined to:*

Me ipsum ames oportet, si veri amici *futuri sumus, you must love me myself, if we are to be true friends.*

8) The Gerundive Conjugation (-ndus sum) expresses necessity: *Utendum est* aetate. *Servanda est* libertas.

4 iii. The Conjunctive Mood and its Tenses.

As the Temporal Relations of the Conjunctive Tenses differ so much from those of the Indic. they may be denoted by symbols:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Pres. Fut. S.) . | scribam; | call | $C_1$ or $S_1$ |
| (Perf. Fut. P.) . | scripserim; | — | $C_2$ — $S_2$ |
| (Imperf.) . . | scriberem; | — | $C_3$ — $S_3$ |
| (Pluperf.) . . | scripsissem; | — | $C_4$ — $S_4$. |

5 iv. The Pure Conjunctive has several uses.

I) The Potential Use (*may, might, would,* &c.) implies some condition. In negation, non, haud are used.

1) $C_1$ (Present and Future Tense: *may, would,* &c.)
Quaerat quispiam, *some one may ask;* velim, *I should wish;* nolim; malim. Often in 2nd P.: Reperias, *you may find;* Ita laudem *invenias* et amicos *pares.* Also with forsitan, &c.: Forsitan quaeratis, *perhaps you may inquire.*

2) $C_2$ (Perfect and Fut. Perf.: *may, can, would,* &c.)
Used to convey an assertion moderately or politely: Vix crediderim, *I can hardly believe.* Affirmare non ausim, *I would not venture to assert.* And with forsitan: Forsitan quispiam dixerit, *some one may perhaps say.*

3) $C_3$ (Imperf. Tense: *might, would,* &c.)
Used in Past Time, and not with forsitan. Vellem, *I could have wished,* or *could wish:* nollem; mallem; diceres, *you might (would) have said;* crederes; putares.

4) $C_4$ (Pluperf. *would have*). Optasset, *he would have wished.*

II) The Dubitative Use extends the Potential to interrogative form. Quid hoc homine *faciatis? what can you do with this man?* Sic tu aedes *proscribas? would you advertise a house thus?* Ego tibi *irascerer,* mi frater? tibi ego *possem* irasci? Ego te videre *noluerim?* Quo *fugiam?* Quis *crederet?*

III) The Concessive Use conveys admission or supposition; if negative, with ne. *Vendat* aedes vir bonus, *suppose a good man is*

Digitized by Google

*selling a house.* Haec *sint* falsa sane, *granting this to be quite untrue.* *Sineret* dolor, *did grief allow.* *Fuerit* malus civis, *he may have been a bad citizen.* Ne *sit* summum malum dolor, malum certe est.

*a*) Ut is used in concession: *Ut* sis tu latro, non ego sum carnifex.

IV) The Optative Use conveys a wish, and (in direct construction without utinam) by $C_1$. Negation has ne. *Sis* felix, *may you be happy.* *Valeant* cives mei. Especially in prayers, imprecations, &c. *Moriar* . . . si, &c., *may I die if*, &c. Ne *sim* salvus . . . si, &c., *may I never be saved if*, &c. And with sic, ita: Ita *vivam* ut, &c., *upon my life*, &c. Ita me di *ament, so may the gods love me.*

*a*) Utinam, *I wish that*, utinam ne (sometimes non), are used. With $C_1$ expressing a possible wish: Utinam *possim, I wish I may be able*; utinam ne *adsit, I wish he may not be present.* With $C_3$, an impracticable wish: Utinam *possem, I wish I could* (but I cannot): utinam ne *adesset, I wish he were not present* (but he is, or was). With $C_4$, a bygone possibility: Utinam *potuissem, I wish I had been able*; utinam ne *adfuisset, I wish he had not been present* (but he was).

*b*) Ut for utinam is poetical. Ut illum di deaeque *perduint, may the gods and goddesses destroy him.*

V) The Hortative Use of $C_1$ is distinguished from the Optative in the 3rd P. of both numbers, and in the 1st P. Plur. (*let him, it, them*, &c.; *let us*). Sit sermo lenis, *let language be calm.* Desinant furere, *let them cease to rave.* Eamus, *let us go.* Imitemur maiores nostros. Negation takes ne, rarely non. Donis impii ne placare *audeant* deos. Non desperemus. $C_3$, $C_4$ are used in past time and oblique construction. Potius diceret, *he ought rather to have said.* Restitisses, repugnasses, *you should have resisted.* Ne poposcisses, *you should not have demanded.*

1) Permissive or exhorting Use of Second Person Conjunctive.

*a*) The 2nd P. of $C_1$ is often Subjunctive, depending on a Verb (Petitio Obliqua). Thus, reddas, Hor. *C.* i. 3. 7; dones, i. 31. 18, depend on precor. Where a superior is addressed, or if politeness avoids an Imperative, this Conjunctive is so used as to express a *wish* rather than a command. Valeas, Hor. *S.* ii. 6. 116: parcas, ii. 3. 326; (*please to, pray*). Care must be taken not to render a true Optative imperatively: Vites, Hor. *C.* i. 14. 10, *mayst thou avoid*: not, *avoid.*

*b*) The 2nd P. of $C_1$ is often permissive. Nihil incommodo valetudinis *feceris, do nothing to the detriment of health.* This corresponds to the use of Fut. Indic. for Imperative.

2) Prohibitive Use of 2nd Person Conjunctive.

In classical Latin ne with 2nd P. of $C_1$ is rare as a prohibition; but ne with 2nd P. of $C_2$ is usual. Quod dubitas ne *feceris, what you doubt about do not perform.* Illum iocum ne *sis aspernatus.* Tu ne *quaesieris*, &c.

Digitized by Google

6 **v. The Imperative Mood and its Tenses.**

1) The Imperative Present either commands or entreats: *Perge* quo coepisti; *egredere* aliquando ex urbe; patent portae: *proficiscere. Pergite,* adolescentes, atque in id studium, in quo estis, *incumbite.*

2) The Imperative Future may command or entreat; oftener it commands, being especially used in legal documents: Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse *venito.* Divis omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines *sunto*; virginesque Vestales in urbe *custodiunto* ignem foci publici sempiternum. Regio imperio duo *sunto,* eique consules *appellantor.*

3) Ne with Imper. Pres. is poetic (ne crede; ne credite): Livy has ne timete. With Imper. Fut. it is found in laws: Hominem mortuum in urbe *ne sepelito neve urito.* On Prohibition by Conjunctive, see p. 5. 2).

4) Periphrasis of the exhorting Imperative is made by fac, fac ut, cura ut, velim, with Subjunctive. Magnum *fac* animum *habeas.* Musa, *velim memores.* In poetry also by memento with Infin. Aequam *memento* rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

5) Periphrasis of the forbidding Imperative is made by fac ne, cave ne, cave, nolim, with Subjunctive: also by noli with Infin.; and, poetically, by parce, omitte, mitte, absiste, fuge, &c., with Infin. Cave facias. Hoc *nolim* me iocari *putes. Nolite* id *velle* quod fieri non potest. Omitte mirari. Fuge suspicari.

*Obs.*—The phrases sis (si vis), sultis (si vultis). sodes, amabo, *pray, please,* &c., are found with Imperatives. Cave *sis* mentiaris. Id *amabo* adiuta me.

7 **vi. Examples of Pure Conjunctive and Imperative.**

Temperiem *laudes.* Tuam mihi dari *velim* eloquentiam. Bruti iudicium, pace tua *dixerim,* longe antepono tuo. Ut homines sunt, ita morem *geras.* Quidquid erat patrum, reos *diceres.* Nullos his *mallem* ludos spectasse. *Quid dem? quid* non *dem?* Haec cum viderem, quid *agerem? Fruatur* sane Gabinius hoc solatio. *Ne aequaveritis* Hannibali Philippum; Pyrrho certe aequabitis. *Dedisses* huic animo par corpus; *fecisset* quod optabat. Di *prohibeant* a vobis impias mentes. *Peream* si minima causa est properandi isto. Utinam conata efficere *possim* (possem, potuissem). Orator *videat* in primis quibus de rebus loquatur. Nos naturam *sequamur.* Cum te confirmaris, ad nos *venias.* A legibus *non recedamus. Ne transieris* Iberum: *ne quid* rei tibi *sit* cum Saguntinis. Quae hic erant *curares.* Dictis, Albane, *maneres. Age, dic* Latinum, barbite, carmen. Sic ignovisse *putato* me tibi si cenas hodie mecum. Virum optimum esse eum *iudicatote. Cura ut* quam primum *venias. Fac ut* in alium diem haec *differas. Fac venias. Cave ne titubes. Nolim stomachere. Noli* te *oblivisci* Ciceronem esse.

8 **vii. Consecution of Tenses.**

Primary Tenses are the Present and Futures.
Historic „ „ Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect.

Digitized by Google

The rule of Consecution is:

Primary Tenses depend on Primary.
Historic ,, ,, Historic.

As Present Past, the Perfect is Primary, and may have that consecution, but generally it keeps Historic consecution, especially in Cicero.

Ita *nati sumus* ut ad virtutes apti *essemus*.

The Historic Present often has the consecution of a Past Tense:

*Creant* decem praetores qui exercitu *praeessent*.

## viii. The Subjunctive. 9

The Subjunctive is always a Mood of dependence, and, in most instances, of mental conception.

A Subjunctive Clause sometimes has no link connecting it with that on which it depends: Sine te *exorem*. Vellem *adfuisses*. But usually it is introduced by some Conjunction or Pronoun.

I) A Finite Subordinate Clause, by classical usage, is always Subjunctive, when it contains

*a*) A dependent Consequence (*so that, such that*).
Such a Clause may be introduced by ut, quin; or by the Relative qui (or one of its Particles) consecutive. See Enuntiatio Obliqua; and Consecutive Clauses.

*b*) A dependent Purpose (*in order that, lest*, &c.).
Such a Clause may be introduced by ut, ne, quo, quominus; or by the Relative qui (or one of its Particles) final: sometimes by a Particle of Time or Condition; antequam, dum, &c. See Petitio Obliqua; and Final Clauses.

*c*) A dependence on a Verb of Fear, introduced by ne, *lest*, or ut, *lest not*. See Petitio Obliqua.

*a*) A dependent Interrogation; introduced by any Interrogative Pronoun or Particle. See Interrogatio Obliqua.

II) A Finite Subordinate Clause is Subjunctive, when it contains a mental conception

*a*) Of Cause: introduced by cum, *since*, by qui causal (usually); by non-quod, non-quia (often), &c. See Causal Clauses.

*b*) Of Condition: when si, nisi are related to a conceptive Apodosis: si possim velim: si possem vellem, &c. See Conditional Sentences.

Of Concession: introduced by cum, ut, licet, and (usually) quamvis, *although*: or by qui concessive. Also when etsi, etiamsi, tametsi are related to a Conceptive Apodosis. Etsi possem, nollem. See Concessive Sentences.

Of Comparison: introduced by quasi, ut si, &c., velut, tamquam, &c. See Comparative Sentences.

**III) A Finite Subordinate Clause is Subjunctive when it is dependent**

*a*) **On an Infinitive Clause (oratio obliqua).**
Audio te abesse quia *aegrotes*.

Digitized by Google

*b*) On an assertion or opinion of some other than the writer or speaker, implied but not formally expressed in the principal or prior Verb (virtual oratio obliqua). See p. 12.
Accusatus est Socrates quod *corrumperet* iuventutem.

*c*) On a Conjunctive Verb or prior Subjunctive.
Omnia dixisses quae in animo *haberes*. Vellem omnia dixisses quae in animo *haberes*.

*Note.* The following are Idiomatic Uses :—

*α*) A Subjunctive with cum (rarely with any other Temporal Conjunction) of a past action antecedent to another past action (quasi-causal).
In Cumano cum *essem*, venit ad me Hortensius, *when I was at my house in Cumae, Hortensius came to see me.* Decessit Agesilaus cum in portum *venisset, Agesilaus died after coming into harbour.*

*β*) A Subjunctive of repeated action in past time (Iterative) with a Particle or Relative: principal Verb being usually Imperfect.
Ut quisque maxime *laboraret* locus, aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, *whatever position was in most peril, he either came to its defence himself, or sent others.*

*γ*) A Subjunctive, generally of the 2nd Pers. Sing., in dependence on a general maxim (Gnomic).
Bonus segnior fit ubi *neglegas, a good person becomes slacker, when you neglect him.*

10 ## ix. Examples of Subjunctive and of Consecution.

I. *a*) Perge talis esse ut iure *lauderis*. Talis esse pergebas ut merito *laudareris*. Talis esse perseverasti ut optimo iure *laudatus sis*. Talis es ut nemo non te *laudet* (*laudaverit*). Dies nullus est quin *scribam*. Dies nullus erat quin *scriberem*. Dies nullus intercessit quin *scripserim*. Dies nullus fuerat quin *scripsissem*. Non dubito quin *futurum sit* ut ab omnibus *lauderis*. Non dubitabam quin *futurum esset* ut ab omnibus *laudarere*. Nihil tam absurde dici potest quod non (or quin) ab aliquo *dicatur* (*dictum sit*). Nihil tam absurde dici poterat quod non (or quin) ab aliquo *diceretur* (*dictum esset*). Sunt qui *putent* in luna habitari. Erant qui *putarent* in luna habitari. Dignus est qui *imperet*. Dignus fuit qui *imperaret*. Est ubi plus *tepeant* hiemes? Nemo omnium, quos *viderim*, ita censuit.

*b*) Mittitur legatus ut rem *nuntiet*. Mittatur legatus ut rem *nuntiet*. Missus est (fuit, erat) legatus ut rem *nuntiaret*. Mittunt legatum qui rem *nuntiet*. Mittent legatum a quo res *nuntietur*. Misere (miserant) legatum quo res citius *nuntiaretur*. Dulcis amicis postulat ut *videatur*. Dulcis amicis postulavit ut *videretur*. Aves pennis pullos fovent, ne frigore *laedantur*. Avis pullos pennis fovebat (fōvit) ne frigore *laederentur*. Ego te ulciscar probe, ne impune nos *eluseris*. Velim *des* operam ut hoc *fiat*. Velim *des* operam ne hoc *fiat*. Vellem *dares* operam ut id

Digitized by Google

*fieret.* Vellem *dares* operam ne hoc *fieret.* Vellem *dedisses* operam ut hoc *fieret.* Vellem *dedisses* operam ne hoc *fieret.* Orant ut *adsis.* Orant *adsis.* Orabant ut *adesses.* Orabant *adesses.* Non impedio (impediam) quominus *adsis.* Non impedimento eram (fueram, fui) quominus *adesses.* Multa in bello patitur Aeneas ante quam (prius quam) *condat* urbem. Multa in bello passus est Aeneas, dum *conderet* urbem.

*c*) Metuo ne *veniat* ille. Metuo ne *venturus sit.* Metuo ne *venerit.* Vereor ut *veniat.* Vereor ut *venturus sit.* Vereor ut *venerit.* Timeo ne non *veniat.* Timeo ne non *venturus sit.* Timeo ne non *venerit.* Metuebam ne *veniret.* Metuebam ne *venturus esset.* Metui ne *venisset.* Verebar ut *veniret.* Verebar ut *venturus esset.* Veritus sum ut *venisset.* Periculum erat ne non *veniret.* Periculum erat ne non *venturus esset.* Periculum fuit (fuerat) ne non *venisset.*

*d*) Quid de quoque viro et cui *dicas* videto. Quid de quoque viro et cui *dicerem,* videbam (videram). Non recordor unde *ceciderim* sed unde *surrexerim.* Non recordabar unde *cecidissem* sed unde *surrexissem.* Scire velim utrum ea nostra an vestra culpa *sit.* Scire vellem utrum ea nostra an vestra culpa *esset.*

II. *a*) Haec cum ita *sint,* proficiscar. Haec cum ita *essent,* profecturum me dixi. Miseret me tui, qui tam miserum te *facias* (*feceris*). Miseritum est me tui, qui tam miserum te *faceres* (*fecisses*).

*b*) Si *venias,* videas. Si *vēneris,* vīderis. Si *venires,* videres. Si *venisses,* vidisses. Audies dum (dummodo) *taceas.* Audires, modo ne *garrires.*

*c*) Etiam si *adesses,* vix crederes. Etiam si *adfuisses,* vix credidisses. Hic pauper est, cum dives esse *possit.* Pauper fuit, cum dives esse *posset.* Ut *desint* vires laudanda est voluntas. Ut *deessent* (defuissent) vires, laudanda erat voluntas. Ut *defuerint* vires, laudanda erit voluntas. Licet vitium *sit* ambitio, causa virtutum est. Quamvis *peccaveris,* carus es tamen. Tu, qui *peccaveris,* carus es tamen.

*d*) Tamquam de regno *dimicetur* ita concurrunt. Tamquam de regno *dimicaretur* ita concurrebant. Ita me obiurgas ut si meus pater *sis.* Ita me obiurgas si meus pater *esses.*

III. *a*) Ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia iusta *sint,* prae vobis fertis. Ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia iusta *essent,* prae vobis ferebatis. Confido ita esse omnia ut et *oporteat* et *velimus.* Confidebam ita esse omnia ut et *oporteret* et *vellemus.* Alienum est magno viro, quod alteri *praeceperit,* id ipsum facere non posse.

*b*) Aristippus servos aurum proicere iussit, quia tardius *irent.* Xerxes praemium proposuit, qui *invenisset* novam voluptatem. Quereris super hoc quod exspectata tibi non *mittam* carmina.

*c*) Verebamini ne non id facerem quod *recepissem* semel. Erat in Hortensio memoria tanta ut, quae secum *commentatus esset,* ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus *cogitavisset.*



Digitized by Google

*Note.* α) Cum triginta *tenerent* Athenas plurimosque cives partim *expulissent*, partim *interfecissent*, Thrasybulus bellum his indixit.

β) Quemcumque iussu consulis lictor *prehendisset*, tribunus mitti iubebat. Faciem cum *intuerentur*, contemnebant.

γ) Difficile est tacere, cum *doceas*. Quidquid *agas*, agendum est pro viribus.

---

11 **Note on certain Idioms.**

(1) Indic. tenses are often used (where Conjunctive might be expected) in past Predications of *possibility*, *duty*, *fitness*, or *inclination*.

The Predicates so used are posse; debere; decere; oportere; licere; convenire; malle; esse with Gerundive, with Fut. Participle, or with such complements as aequum; aequius; melius; optimum; satis; satius; par; facile; tempus; and others.

1) The Imperfect Indic. is used to express that it was and is *possible*, *right*, *fit*, &c., to do something which has not been done and is not being done. Etsi *poteram* remanere, tamen hinc proficiscar, *though I might have stayed, I will go*. Hic tamen hanc unam *poteras* requiescere noctem. Me turpitudo non deterret, etsi maxime *debebat*. *Erat facile* negare umquam laetitia adfici posse insipientem. Excludit eum cui prope dicam soli potestatem factam *oportebat*.

2) The Perfect Indic., so used, declares that it was *possible*, *right*, &c., to do in past time something which was not done. Irritatum Antonium non *oportuit*, *Antonius should not have been provoked* (but he was). Catonis a me corpus crematum est, quod contra *decuit* ab illo meum. Per nuntium hoc transigere *potuisti*. *Parendum fuit* religioni. Deditos ultimis cruciatibus *affecturi fuerunt*.

*Obs.*—The Imperfect (in its sense of continuance or relativity) may be used of *duty*, &c., now gone by. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui: sed tum sero. *Erat* enim amentis, cum aciem videres, pacem cogitare. The maxim however here expressed is permanently true.

3) The Pluperfect in this idiom differs from the Perfect only by throwing the *possibility*, *duty*, &c., back to a more distant past time. This may be requisite. Non *potueras hoc a principio* dicere? Its use often seems hardly distinguishable from that of the Perfect. In poetry it suits metrical convenience. Tunc quae dispensant mortalia fila Sorores *debuerant* fusos evoluisse meos.

*Note.* The Indicatives Pres. possum, longum est, immensum (infinitum) est, &c., are used where English has '*I could*,' '*it were tedious*,' &c. Possum persequi multa oblectamenta rerum rusticarum: sed, &c. Longum est mulorum persequi utilitates et asinorum.

(2) Roman Letter-writing:—A Roman, writing a letter, arranged the Tenses with reference to the time when the letter would be received. Hence many facts, which to the writer were Present, are stated as Past in regard to the receiver. And other facts, which to the writer were Past, are stated in the Pluperfect, for the same reason. The English practice being different, a Roman letter must be translated not literally, but into our idiom: Pridie Idus haec scripsi ante lucem. Eo die apud Pomponium in eius nuptiis eram cenaturus, *I have written this before daybreak on the day before the Ides. I am going to dine with Pomponius to-day at his wedding.* Nihil habebam quod scriberem: neque enim novi quicquam audieram, et ad tuas omnes rescripseram pridie, *I have nothing to write about: for I have heard no news and I replied to all your letters yesterday*, C. *Att.* ix. 10. But matters which will remain present to the receiver, are stated in the Present: Ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam, *I think of remaining here whilst I am recruiting my health.*

Digitized by Google

# *PART II.*

## COMPOUND CONSTRUCTION.

### i. The Compound Sentence. 12

1. A Simple Sentence is either a statement (enuntiatio), a command (petitio), or a question (interrogatio).

2. A Compound Sentence consists of two or more connected Simple Sentences: one of which is the Principal Sentence; the rest are Clauses, either Coordinate or Subordinate.

Coordinate Clauses do not depend constructively on the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by the Coordinative Conjunctions et, que, atque, nec, &c.; aut, vel, &c.; sed, autem, &c.; nam, enim, &c.; itaque, ergo, igitur, &c.; or by the Relative qui or a Relative Particle coordinately used.

Subordinate Clauses depend constructively on the Principal Sentence. They are of three kinds:
(1) Substantival. (2) Adverbial. (3) Adjectival or Relative.

(1) A Substantival Clause stands (like a Substantive) as Subject, Object, or in Apposition.

Substantival Clauses are of three kinds:

*a*) Oblique Enuntiation. *b*) Oblique Petition. *c*) Oblique Interrogation.

*a*) An Oblique Enuntiation is formed by the Infinitive Clause (Accusative with Infinitive), or, in its stead, by ut (*that*) with Subjunctive, or by quod (*that*) with Indicative (normally).

*b*) An Oblique Petition is formed normally by a Subjunctive following ut or ne; sometimes by the Infinitive Clause.

*c*) An Oblique Interrogation is formed by dependent Interrogative Pronouns or Particles introducing a Subjunctive.

(2) An Adverbial Clause qualifies the Principal Sentence like an Adverb, answering the questions *how, why, when*, &c. Such Clauses are of seven kinds:

Consecutive (*so that*)
Final (*in order that*)
Causal (*because, since*, &c.)
Temporal (*when, whilst*, &c.)
Conditional (*if, unless*, &c.)
Concessive (*although*, &c.)
Comparative (*as if*, &c.)

(3) An Adjectival or Relative Clause is formed by the Relative qui or one of its Particles (quo, ubi, &c.). When this contains some Adverbial sense (*so that, in order that, since, although*) it generally exhibits the Subjunctive Mood.

Digitized by Google

13 ii. Oratio Obliqua (Formal and Virtual).

1) Oratio Obliqua (so called in distinction from Oratio Recta, *direct oration*) is a term especially applied to Substantival Clauses, and, above all, to the Infinitive Clause and its substitutes.

2) A Dependent Clause may have another depending on it, and in a long Compound Sentence, or Period, there may thus be a *primary*, *secondary*, &c., dependence of clauses.

If the Verb (whether Infin. or Finite) of a primary dependence forms Oratio Obliqua, the Verb of a following dependence is 'Subordinate to Oratio Obliqua,' or (in one word) Suboblique.

*A*) One of the most important rules of Latin Construction is this:

I) A Suboblique Finite Verb is in the Subjunctive Mood.

This is seen by comparison of the two following passages:

Oratio Recta: Ars earum rerum est quae sciuntur; oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia, continetur: nam et apud eos dicimus, qui nesciunt, et ea dicimus, quae nescimus ipsi, Cic.

Oratio Obliqua: (Antonius apud Ciceronem docet:) Artem earum rerum esse, quae *sciantur*: oratoris autem omnem actionem opinione, non scientia contineri; quia et apud eos *dicat*, qui *nesciant*, et ipse *dicat* quod *nesciat*.

*B*) But, secondly, a principal Verb often contains more than is expressed by the mere form; not merely the writer's or speaker's declaration, but an implied *opinion* or *assertion* of some other; upon which the Verb of *the primary clause* may depend. Such a principal predication has been called by some writers 'Cogitatio Obliqua;' but a more convenient term is 'Virtual Oratio Obliqua:' from which it follows that the dependent Verb is Virtually Suboblique.

Hence results the second important rule of dependent Construction:

II) A Finite Verb virtually Suboblique is in the Subjunctive Mood.

Laudat Africanum Panaetius quod *fuerit* abstinens.

('Laudat' implies 'ait se laudare.')

Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod *polliciti essent*, flagitabat. ('Flagitabat' implies that *Caesar reminded* the Aedui of their promise.)

Very often a mere change in the Mood of the dependent Verb would cause a change of reference to, or from, the writer or speaker.

Themistocles noctu ambulabat quod somnum capere non *posset*.

Here the mood of posset (and this alone) refers the clause to the mind of Themistocles, who *alleged* inability to sleep as the ground of his walking by night (aiebat se ambulare). Had poterat been written, the sentence would still be good Latin, but the statement in the clause would then rest on the assertion of the writer (Cicero).

*C*) The principle of Rules I. and II. is, that *dependence on a conception must itself be conceptive*; and, as the Conjunctive is the Mood of Conception, we come to the third important rule under this head:

Digitized by Google

III) A Verb really dependent on a Conjunctive Verb is generally Subjunctive.

Tibi di, quaecumque *preceris*, commoda dent. Vereor ne, dum *defendam* meos, non parcam tuis.

(For Examples of Suboblique Construction, see pp. 9, 15, 17, &c.)

### iii. Exceptions to the Laws of Mood in dependence on Oratio Obliqua. 14

(1) A Clausular Verb is kept in the Indicative, when the fact in the Clause is one which the writer states on his own part, independently of the leading predication:

Themistocles Xerxem litteris certiorem fecit id agi ut pons, quem in Hellesponto *fecerat*, dissolveretur. Caesari nuntiatur Sulmonenses, quod oppidum a Corfinio septem millium intervallo *abest*, cupere ea facere quae velit.

(2) A correlated Clause, in the nature of a mere epithet, may be exempted from the law of dependence on Oblique Oration:

Quis est qui neget haec omnia, *quae videmus*, deorum immortalium nutu administrari? Eloquendi vis efficit ut ea *quae ignoramus* discere, et ea *quae scimus* alios docere possimus. Orator efficiat ut ei *qui audiunt* ita afficiantur ut orator velit.[1]

---

# CHAPTER I.

## SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

### I. Enuntiatio Obliqua.

i. The Infinitive Clause (Accusative with Infinitive): 15

| A. | B. |
|---|---|
| Aio (credo, puto) . . . | *fruges abundare.* |
| Constat (manifestum est) | *nostros vicisse.* |
| Illud iuvat (laetor) . . . | *patriam salvam fore.* |

1) The Clause, B, is usually rendered in English by *that.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *I say, &c.* . . . . | that *fruits abound.* |
| *It is clear, &c.* . . | that *our men have conquered.* |
| *It gladdens me, &c.* . . | that *our country will be safe.* |

2) The predication, A, on which the Clause depends, is an (expressed or implied) *assertion, opinion*, or *feeling* (notio declarandi aut sentiendi).

---

[1] In many places, it is optional with the writer, whether a verb shall be subjected to the dependence of oratio obliqua, or treated as a coordinate parenthetic construction. But the young composer must take care not to use this freedom in any instance where dependence of Mood is essential to the sense of the passage.

Digitized by Google

Such predications are: dico, nego, &c.; constat, fama est, &c.; arbitror, scio, video, &c.; doleo, gaudeo, &c.; patet, placet, &c.; certum est, par est, &c.; mos est, nefas est, tempus est, &c.

3) The Tense of the Clause will be such as the sense demands.

1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dico . . | eum venire (Pres.), *that he is coming.* |
| | eum venisse (Perf. past), *that he came.* |
| Scio . . | eum venisse (Pres. past), *that he is come.* |
| Apparebit. | eum venturum esse (Fut. Pres.), *that he will come.* |
| Fama est . | copias mitti, *that forces are being sent.* |
| &c. | copias missas esse, *that forces have been sent.* |
| | copias missum iri, *that forces are going to be sent.* |

2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dicebam . | eum venire (Imperf.), *that he was coming.* |
| Sciebam . | eum venisse (Plup.), *that he had come.* |
| Apparebat | eum venturum esse (Fut. Imperf.), *that hewould come.* |
| Dixi . . | copias mitti, *that forces were being sent.* |
| Scivi . . | copias missas esse, *that forces had been sent.* |
| Apparuerat | copias missum iri, *that forces would be sent.* |

*a*) For copias missum iri may be used:

1. Fore (futurum esse) ut copiae mittantur.
2. Fore (futurum esse) ut copiae mitterentur.

*b*) *Would have . . .* is expressed by -urum fuisse:

Eum venturum fuisse, *that he would have come.*
Futurum fuisse ut copiae mitterentur, *that forces would have been sent.*

4) Memini me videre (or memini videre), *I remember seeing.*
Memini me vidisse, *I remember that I saw* (time defined).
Memineram me vidisse, *I remembered that I saw* (or *had seen*).

5) A Fut. Infin. follows any predications, which by their meaning imply that the dependent action is future; especially those of *hoping, promising, vowing, threatening,* &c.:

Spero (promitto, minor, voveo) *me* id *facturum.*

A Pres. Infin. sometimes occurs with these verbs.

6) An Infin. Clause alone, put interrogatively, expresses Indignation:

Huncine *solem* tam nigrum *surrexe* mihi?

For this may be used ut with Subjunctive:

Te ut *ulla* res *frangat*?

7) The suppression of an indefinite Accus. Subject often occurs:

Conveniet in dando *munificum esse* (i.e. aliquem).

8) A Personal Pronoun, especially se, is sometimes suppressed:

Ferre non *posse* clamabit. Id *nescire* Mago dixit.

Poets sometimes use the Greek idiom, which carries on as Subject of the Infin. the Nominative of the principal Verb.

*Ait fuisse* navium celerrimus. *Sensit* medios *delapsus* in hostes.

Digitized by Google

9) Two Accusatives are avoided by Passive Construction:

Credo *te* a Marco *amari.*

10) Copulative Verbs Passive (videor, dicor, trador, putor, &c.) are oftener constructed personally with Infin. than with the Infin. Clause; but the Clause is sometimes used with most of these Verbs.

Aristides unus omnium iustissimus *fuisse* traditur. Roscius arguitur patrem *occidisse.* Bibulus nondum audiebatur *esse* in Syria. Iam utrobique *profligatum bellum* nuntiatum est. Dicitur *matrem* Pausaniae *vixisse.*

11) Examples of Infinitive Clause:

α) Nicias tua sui memoria *delectari se* scribit. Audio te animo *angi,* et *medicum dicere,* ex eo *te laborare.* Facinus est *vinciri civem* Romanum, scelus *verberari,* prope parricidium *necari.* Certum est solis *defectum* non nisi novissima primave *fieri* luna. Certum est exsulatum hinc *ire me.* Iugurtha aqua ex flumine, *quam* proximam oppido *esse aquam* supra diximus, iumenta onerat. Non sum inscius *esse utilitatem* in historia, non modo *voluptatem.* Memini *te* mihi Phamiae cenam *narrare.* Transfuga nuntiabat *exercitum,* utpote qui nihil praecaverat, incompositum *procedere.* Constat *leges* ad salutem civium *inventas* esse. Credo te binas meas epistulas *accepisse,* unas a Pindenisso, alteras a Laodicea, utrasque tuis pueris datas. Dicit *se* vota *suscipere.* Dicebat *se* vota *suscipere.* Dicit *se* vota *suscepisse.* Dixit *se* vota *suscepisse.* Dicit *se* vota *suscepturum esse.* Dicebat *se* vota *suscepturum.* Dixit *se* vota *suscepturum fuisse,* si per imperatorem licuisset. Vidimus *Tiberim ire* deiectum monumenta regis. Oscenses *sese* imperata *facturos esse* pollicentur. Num *se* consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges sperant *futuros?* Spero, quae tua prudentia et temperantia est, *te* iam, ut volumus, *valere.* Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum *posse* nefas. *Fidem* magno opere censemus *conservandam. Tene* hoc, Atti, *dicere?* Literni *domicilium et sedem fuisse* domitoris Africae? Literni *sepulcrum ostendi? Utne tegam* spurco Damae latus?

Esse is constantly suppressed in Periphrastic Infinitives

Caelius *volucres* ad terram *delapsas* clamore militum ait. Decuriae vestrae mihi *copiam* quam largissime *factam* oportebat. Brutus populum iureiurando adegit, neminem Romae *passuros* regnare. Id *ius* religiose *colendum* demonstramus. Ad aurei arietis pellem *profecti* dicuntur Argonautae.

β) (With Suboblique Clauses.) An credi potest ullum populum aut hominem denique in ea condicione, cuius eum *paeniteat,* diutius quam necesse *sit* mansurum? Plinius perire omne tempus arbitrabatur, quod studiis non *impertiretur.* Chrysippus disputat aethera esse eum quem homines Iovem *appellarent,* quique aer per maria *manaret,* eum esse Neptunum; terramque eam esse quae Ceres

Digitized by Google

*diceretur.* Sæpe ego audivi eum primum esse virum qui ipse *consulat* quid in rem sit; secundum eum, qui bene monenti *oboediat*; qui nec ipse consulere, nec alteri parere *sciat*, eum extremi ingeni esse. Respondit, sicut dubium *esset* an vinceret, ita illud utique certum esse, honeste moriturum.

16 ii. Ut with Subjunctive stands for the Infin. Clause as Subject of many predications expressing *consequence, casualty*, &c.

1. *a*) With the following generally:

Est, abest, fit, futurum est, relinquitur, restat, &c.; extremum (consequens, prope, reliquum) est; condicio est.

*β*) With the following frequently:

Accedit, accidit, conducit, contingit, convenit, esto, evenit, expedit, interest, praestat, prodest, rĕfert, sequitur, superest, usu venit; aequum (consentaneum, consequens, falsum, iniquum, insitum, integrum, par, rarum, rectum, tritum, usitatum, utile, verisimile, verum) est; mos (opus, vitium) est.

*γ*) In Apposition to a Substantive or a Pronoun.

(Negatives, when used with this ut, are non, nullus, nihil, nemo, &c.):

Fuit hoc in Crasso, ut *non* tam existimari *vellet* non didicisse, quam eruditionem despicere. Qui fit, Maecenas, ut *nemo* quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors obiecerit, illa contentus *vivat.*

2. Examples of the Enuntiative *Ut*-clause:

Est ut viro vir latius *ordinet* arbusta sulcis. Si geometricis rationibus non est crediturus, sapiens ne ille longe aberit ut argumentis *credat* philosophorum. Prope erat ut ne consulum quidem maiestas *coerceret* iras hominum. Restat ut in castra Sexti aut, si forte, Bruti, nos *conferamus.* Accedit ut ne in ipsum quidem Clodium meum insigne *fuerit* odium. Acciderat ut alter alterum necopinato *videremus.* An verisimile est ut civis Romanus aut homo liber in forum cum gladio *descenderit* ante lucem? Mos est hominum ut *nolint* eundem pluribus rebus excellere.

(With a Suboblique Subjunctive): Ita fit ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipsi sibi *assentetur*, et se maxime ipse *delectet.*

*Obs.*—This *Ut*-clause is rarely Object, but may be apposite to an Object. An Objective *Ut*-clause belongs usually to Petitio or Interrogatio Obliqua.

17 iii. Quod, with Indic. (if not suboblique) for the Infin. Clause, shews that a *fact*, not a principle or consequence, is expressed, and often that in this fact a *ground of cause* is contained.

1. *a*) A *Quod*-clause may depend,

As Subject, on accedit, additur, accidit, apparet, occurrit, parum est, causa est, consolatio est, and many more.

As Object, on addo, adicio, animadverto, excuso, mitto, omitto, praetereo, praetermitto, non dico nihil moror, &c.

Digitized by Google

*b*) A *Quod*-clause depends on emotional predications of *joy* and *sorrow, praise* and *blame, surprise, indignation*, &c.:

As Subject, on dolet, iuvat, nocet, obest, prodest, &c.; gratum (pergratum, mirum, &c.) est.

As Object, on admiror, aegre (moleste, indigne) fero, angor, bene facio, delector, doleo, gaudeo, glorior, gratulor, ignosco, indignor, laetor, laudo, miror, obicio, queror, reprehendo, &c.

*c*) A *Quod*-clause may be in apposition to a Noun or Pronoun.

2. Examples of *Quod*-clause:

Accidit perincommode quod eum nusquam *vidisti*. Accedit quod patrem eius plus quam ipse scit *amo*. Incolumis laetor quod *vivit* in urbe. Magnum est illud beneficium naturae, quod *necesse est* mori. Dolet mihi quod tu *stomacharis*. Gratulor tibi quod ex provincia salvum te ad tuos *recepisti*. Apud Parthos hoc discrimen erat inter servos liberosque, quod servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis *incedebant*.

When the Clause is Suboblique, formally or virtually, the mood is Subjunctive; and this occurs very frequently:

Alexander praedicavit non minus se debere Aristoteli quam Philippo: huius enim munus fuisse quod *viveret*, illius quod honeste *viveret*. Noli putare pigritia me facere quod non mea manu *scribam*. Pavo ad Iunonem venit indigne ferens, cantus lusciniae quod sibi non *tribuerit*. Hortensio ignaviæ tribuebatur quod bello civili non *interfuisset*.

Predications of *emotion* in the first Person usually take an Indicative *Quod*-clause, because the speaker asserts his own ground of fact: while in the second and third P. (the sentiment being ascribed to another) they often take a Subjunctive, as virtual Oratio Obliqua: (laetaris = ais te laetari; accusant = aiunt se accusare, &c.).

Gratularis mihi quod *acceperim* auguratum. Tu me accusas quod me *afflictem*. Veterani maxime indignantur quod in decemviris neque ego neque Caesar *habiti essemus*. Britanni mirabantur quod dux et exercitus Romanus servitiis *obaedirent*.

3. Cum with Indicative occurs for quod after Verbs of *emotion*:

Quid? patri etiam gratulabor cum illam *invēnit*?

Sometimes cur with Subjunctive:

Miraris cur ego non *redierim*.

4. The use of quod in connecting discourse is frequent:

*Quod* me tecum iracunde agere dixisti solere, non est ita; vehementer me agere fateor; iracunde, nego. Consilium meum *quod* ais cotidie magis laudari, non moleste fero.[1]

---

[1] As some predications (accedit, accidit, &c.) take Infin. Clause, Ut-clause, and Quod-clause, while many take the Infin. Clause, and one of the other two, it is important to distinguish the several uses. As between ut and quod, there ought to be no difficulty. Between the Infinitive Clause and another the

Digitized by Google

18 II. Petitio Obliqua.

1) These Clauses represent the Oblique Construction of the Imperative. Their general form is, ut (ne, ut ne, ne quis, &c.) with Subjunctive: or ut is often omitted.

The predications on which they depend are those (expressed or implied) of *entreating*, *demanding*, *exhorting*, &c. (oro, rogo, peto, postulo, contendo, precor, hortor, &c.); *granting*, *permitting*, &c. (concedo, patior, permitto, sino, &c.); *commanding*, *decreeing*, *directing*, &c. (censeo, decerno, edico, iubeo, impero, mando, praecipio, &c.; placet, lex est, &c.; dico, mitto, nuntio, respondeo, scribo, &c. implying command); *advising*, *warning*, *persuading*, *compelling*, &c. (cogo, impello, incito, induco, moneo, moveo, permoveo, persuadeo, suadeo, auctor sum, &c.); *caring*, *providing*, *endeavouring*, &c. (caveo, curo, facio, id ago, enitor, operam do, prospicio, studeo, video, provideo, &c.); *achieving* (adipiscor, assequor, committo, consequor, efficio, perficio, impetro, evinco, pervinco); *desiring* (opto, exopto, volo, nolo, malo, &c.).

(Many of these Verbs may take the Infin. Clause).

2) Examples of Petitio Obliqua:

Hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, ut leges *defendas*. Postulant enim non ut ne *cogantur* statuere: quid igitur? ut ipsis ne *liceat*. Roscius orabat sibi *adesses* ad Puteal cras. Te hortor ut omnia *gubernes* et *moderere* prudentia tua, ne te *auferant* aliena consilia. Insani *feriant* sine litora fluctus. Legati regis verbis a Mario petivere duos quam fidissimos ad eum *mitteret*. Senatus decrevit ut singulis navibus quinquageni milites *imponerentur*. Senatus censuit ut praetor *curaret* uti Romae ne *essent* rhetores. Tibi autem quam potest denuntio ipse mihi *indices* quid ex extis cognoveris. Dic ad cenam *veniat*. Primoribus Samnitium dictum est ab imperatore ut vir virum *legeret*. Placuit ne consules imperium longius quam annuum *haberent*. Edictum est ad praedam Veientem quibus videretur in castra ad dictatorem *proficiscerentur*. Scribit sibi millia quinque esse domi chlamydum, partem vel *tolleret* omnes. Paupertas impulit audax ut versus *facerem*. Persuadet uti *mercetur* agellum. Quid mi igitur suades? ut *vivam* Maenius aut sic ut Nomentanus? Ut salvus *regnet* *vivat*que beatus cogi posse negat. Verres secum ipse certat; id agit ut semper superius suum facinus novo scelere *vincat*. Quod curae tibi est ut ei *suppeditetur* ad usum et cultum copiose per mihi gratum est; idque ut *facias* te etiam rogo. Nunquam vehementius actum est quam me consule ut ne *solveretur*. Trebatius scribit, se a Caesare rogatum esse ut *scriberet* ad me ut *essem* ad urbem. In epistula extrema scriptum erat ut ad ludos omnia *pararet*, neve *committeret* ut frustra ipse *properasset*. Tu velim ea, quae nobis emisse et parasse scribis, *des* operam ut quamprimum *habeamus*. Quidam ne unquam *riderent* consecuti sunt. Merui

---

usage of authors must decide the choice. But often there seems to be no essential difference. Thus we may write with equal propriety: Rectum est maiori parere minorem or Rectum est ut maiori minor pareat. Gaudeo te salvum redisse or Quod (or cum) salvus redisti gaudeo.

Digitized by Google

ut *fierem* liber. Libertas ut laetior *esset* proximi regis superbia fecerat. Quid vis *faciam*? Iam Cerberum mallem *metueres* quam ista tam inconsiderate *diceres*. Ut sempiternae laudi tibi *sit* iste tribunatus exopto.

(With Subobliqué Subjunctive.)

Ea quibus a natura minora data sunt, tamen illud assequi possunt, ut iis quae *habeant* modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat. Cautum est ne, si ambo consules fasces *haberent*, duplicatus terror videretur.

3) All these predications are of Final nature; they point to the *attainment* of an end. On the other hand, there are other predications which point to the *prevention* of an end; those of *guarding*, *forbidding*, *refusing*, *resisting*, *hindering*. Such take ne with Subjunctive, as caveo, *beware*; veto, *forbid*. Others take quominus or ne (deprecor, deterreo, dissuadeo, impedio, intercedo, interdico, obsisto, obsto, officio, prohibeo, pugno, recuso, repugno, teneo, contineo, &c.).

(Horace has Subjunctive with veto, omitting ne. *C.* iii. 2.)

4) Quominus (=ut eo minus) depends on a large number of predications besides those above named, all implying *hindrance* (abstineo, arceo, cohibeo, defendo, interpello, moror, mora est, impedimento est, religio est, fieri or stare per aliquem, &c.). 19

Aetas non impedit quominus haec studia *teneamus*. Quid obstat quominus id *disputes*? Eo munere delenita plebe nihil certatum est quominus consularia comitia *haberentur*. Tu tamen meruisti ut acceptum tibi fieret quod, quominus *exhiberes* eas bestias in gladiatorio munere, non per te stetit. Per Trebonium stetisse videbatur quominus oppido *potirentur*.

Quo setius may be used for quominus:

Cassius impedimento est quo setius a Saturnino *feratur* lex.

5) Quin, as a Conjunction, has two uses; one for the Pronoun qui with non (see Consecutive Clauses), the other for quí-ne (=cur non or ut non), implying prevention. The negative or preventive force of this *Quin*-clause is itself denied by the leading predication; which is always negative (non, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, nunquam, &c.) or quasi-negative (aegre, vix, parum, paulum &c.) or interrog. (quid? &c.). 20

Such are—non dubito; non (dubium est, controversia est, causa est, requies est, &c.); nihil (quid) causae est; non possum; facere non possum; fieri non potest; nihil abest (deest); quid abest; parum (paullum, minimum) abest; haud procul est, &c.; non recuso; temperare mihi non possum; aegre retineor; vix resisto, with many more.

An dubitamus quin Romani iam ad nos interficiendos *concurrant*? Non dubito quin Caesaris amicis persuaderi nullo modo *possit*, ea, quae faciant, mihi probari posse. De Lepido et Tullo quod quaeris, illi vero non dubitant quin Caesari praesto *futuri sint*. Nemini dubium est quin ille Q. Fabius Maximus rem Romanam cunctando *restituerit*. Xerxes non dubitavit quin copiis suis Graecos facile *superaturus esset*. Ego nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris

Digitized by Google

coniunctione *avocarem*. Vix temperavere animis quin extemplo impetum *facerent*. Aegre abstinent quin castra *oppugnent*. Haud multum afuit quin rex iacens *opprimeretur*. Non possum quin *revertar*, quin *loquar*, quin *edissertem*, eramque ex maerore *eximam*. Causae nihil erat quin secus *iudicaret* ipse Quinctius de se; quod iudicium gravissimum est.

α) Dubito also takes Infin., Infin. Clause, and Obl. Interr.

Impia, quid dubitas, Deianira, *mori*? Dubito an idem nunc tibi quod tunc mihi *suadeam*; illud non dubito, *debuisse me* in parte consili tui ponere quod ipse fecissem. Parthi *transicrint necne* adhuc praeter te video dubitare neminem.

β) Quin, as an Adverb, is interrogative, hortative, or = immo, *nay*.

*Quin* taces? *won't you hold your tongue?* *Quin* tu uno verbo dic quid est quod me velis. *Quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio. *Quin immo* inter se dissident. So quinetiam, *moreover*.

21 6) Predications of *Fear*.

Vereor, metuo, timeo, timor est, periculum est, &c., take a clause with ne expressing what it is feared *will* happen; with ut, ne non, expressing what it is feared *will not* happen.

Illud verendum est, ne brevi tempore fames in urbe *sit*. Metuo ne artificium tuum tibi parum *prosit*. Ne Veientium neu Sabinorum consilium id *esset* timebant. Vereor interdum ne talium personarum, cum amplificare velim, *minuam* etiam gloriam. Metuo ne id consili *ceperimus*, quod non facile explicare possimus. Adulatores, si quem laudant, vereri se dicunt ut illius facta verbis consequi *possint*. Cur servos manumisit Milo? metuebat scilicet ne *indicarent*. Si homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse *possit*. Periculum est ne quis error vobis *offundatur*. Metuo ut *substet* hospes. Timeo ne non *impetrem*.

(Ut is the Interrog. *how*. used in dubitative sense so as to mean *that . . . not*.)

22 7) Predications of *Caution*.

Video, cogito, considero, caveo, *beware*, take ne, ne non, &c.

Videamus ne beata vita sui similibus partibus effici *debeat*. Credere omnia vide ne non *sit* necesse. Vide ne nulla *sit* divinatio. Si vita in exilio tibi commodior esse videatur, cogitandum tamen est ne tutior non *sit*. Aediles plebis videre ne qua sacra in operto *fierent*. Considera ne in alienissimum tempus *cadat* adventus tuus. Omnino caveto ne quam materiam *doles*, neu *caedas*.

Cave may omit ne. Cave festines.

(Cavere ut . . . videre ut, belong to the general Rule ii. 1.)

23 8) Predications of *Desire*.

Volo (velim, vellem), malo (malim, mallem), can be constructed with ut, ne; or omitting ut. Nolo (nolim, nollem) with ut, or omitting ut. Studeo may take ut. All these, also cupio, can take Prol. Infin. or Infin. Clause; especially the Infin. of Perf. Pass., generally omitting esse. Opto takes ut, ne; or omitting ut; also Prol. Infin.

Digitized by Google

Mater vult ut liberis suis *consulatur*. Volo hoc oratori *contingat*. Velim finem *afferat* consulatus. Vellem uti aliquando *redires*. Vellem fieri *posset*. Vellem aut ipse Epicurus doctrinis *fuisset* instructior, aut ne *deterruisset* alios a studiis. Malo te sapiens hostis *metuat* quam stulti cives *laudent*. Mallem coram *egisses*. Malim *cantetis* amores. Nolo me in via cum hac veste *videat*. Nolim me iocari *putes*. Edepol te laudo, id cum studuisti, isti formae ut mores consimiles *forent*. Ubi voles pater *esse*, ibi esto; ubi noles, ne fueris. Vendere cum possis captivum, *occidere* noli. Cupio *esse* clemens. Cupio *me esse* clementem. *Id impetratum* maxime cupio. Mater liberis suis vult *consulere*. Mater liberis suis *consultum* vult. Domestica cura te *levatum* volo. Patres ordinem publicanorum *offensum* nolebant. Nollem *factum* (*I'm sorry for it*). Eam *rem* tibi volo bene et feliciter *evenire*. Studet urbanus *videri*. Sunt qui odio suarum rerum *mutari omnia* student. Menedemus optabit rursum ut *abeat* ab se filius. Optavi *peteres* caelestia sidera tarde. Videmini intenta mala, velut fulmen, optare se quisque ne *attingant*. Optat *arare* caballus. Nec prave factis *decorari* versibus opto.

9) Impersonal Predications. 24

α) Licet, necesse est, oportet.

These take Subjunctive without ut; or Infin. Clause:

*Sis* licet felix. *Corruat* Caesar necesse est. *Corrueret* Caesar necesse erat. Animus oportet tuus te *iudicet* divitem. *Id* e pontificio iure *intellegi* licet. Necesse fuit *litteras dari*. *Nihil* in bello *contemni* oportet.

They also take Infin. Subject. See p. 1.

When Verbs like licet, necesse est, &c., take a Dative with Copul. Infin. the Complement is generally Dative:

Licuit Themistocli *esse otioso*. Licet *esse beatis*. Vobis necesse est *fortibus viris esse*.

But sometimes Accusative:

Civi Romano licet *esse Gaditanum*. Liceat *esse miseros*.

The constructions of contingit, convenit, expedit, libet, placet, vacat, resemble those of licet, but usually keep ut before Subjunctive.

Oportuit takes also an Infin. Clause of Perf. Pass., omitting esse.

Huic *morem gestum* oportuit. *Mansum* oportuit.

β) Interest, refert.

These take ut, ne, oftener Infin. Clause or Oblique Interrogation: occasionally a *Quod*-clause.

Illud mea magni interest, te ut *videam*. Illud mea magni intererat te ut *viderem*. Illius interest ne *faciat* moram. Quis est cuius intersit istam *legem manere*? Quid illius interest *ubi sis*? Quid illius interfuit ubi *esses*? Illud permagni referre arbitror, ut ne scientem *sentiat* te id sibi dare. Parvi refert abs te *ius dici* diligenter. Refert etiam *cui audiant*, senatus an populus an iudices.

Digitized by Google

25 10) The Verbs committo (*so act*), facio, fio, id ago, animum induco, and others, have a large periphrastic use.

Non placuit nobis committere ut temeritas nostra reipublicae noceret. Sapiens nunquam committet ut iudicando contumeliam sibi factam honori *habeat* eum qui fecit. Nunquam omnino periculi fuga committendum est ut imbelles timidique *videamur*. Invitus feci ut L. Flaminium e senatu *eicerem*. Omnes concedant oportet nunquam facturum virum bonum ut mendacium *dicat*. Faciendum mihi putavi ut tuis litteris brevi *responderem*. Visum est faciendum, quoquo modo res se haberet, vos certiores *facere*. Quid a me fieri potuit aut elegantius aut iustius quam ut sumptus egentissimarum civitatum *minuerem*? Factum est opportunitate loci ut hostes ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum *ferrent*, ac statim terga *verterent*. (So futurum ut, fore ut, &c.): Eram in spe magna fore ut in Italia *possemus* concordiam restituere. Potuit animum inducere ut se patrem esse *obliviscereturr*. Omne animal id agit, ut se *conservet*.

Fac ne quid aliud *cures*. Fac ut *valeas*. Fac talem te nobis *exhibeas* qualem te semper cognovimus. (See p. 6.)

(Fac, *suppose*, with Infin. Clause.) Fac *animos* non *remanere* post mortem.

The uses of efficio should also be observed.

Sol efficit ut omnia *floreant*. Potestis efficere ut male *moriar*; ne *moriar* non potestis.

Efficitur (*it is proved, it results*) takes ut (ut non), or Infin. Clause. Efficitur (*it is effected*), ut (ut ne, ne).

Efficitur igitur fato *fieri* quaecumque fiant. Ex hoc efficitur non ut voluptas *ne sit* voluptas, sed ut voluptas *non sit* summum bonum.

26 ## III. Interrogatio Obliqua.

1) These Clauses contain a Subjunctive Verb introduced by a dependent Interrogative Pronoun or Particle: such as quis, qui, qualis, quantus, quot, uter, &c., ubi, quo, qua, unde, cur, quare, quam, quomodo, quamobrem, quando, ut (*how*), &c., utrum, an, num, -ně, &c.

The Predications on which Oblique Interrogation depends are those of *stating, hearing, knowing, remembering, inquiring, doubting, caring, considering, determining, concerning*, &c.

2) Examples:

Homerus quid *sit* pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non, plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit. Tu quotus esse *velis* rescribe. Cur ita *crediderim* audi. Fac me certiorem quando *adfuturus sis*. Adulescenti narrant ut res *gesta sit*. L. Cassius identidem in causis quaerere solebat cui bono *fuisset*. Quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo Caesar *veniat*, nihil adhuc scimus. Non quantum quisque *habeat*, sed quanti quisque *sit*, ponderandum est. Doce me unde *sint* di, ubi *sint*, quales *sint* animo, corpore, vita. Vide quam mihi *persuaserim* te esse alterum me. Scire velim numquid *necesse sit* comitiis esse Romae. Ambigitur moenia *ponat* uter. Secundum ea quaero num quando tibi moram *attulerit* senatus quominus concilium advocares, legemque ferres.

Digitized by Google

(Nescio an, haud scio an, *I rather think.*) In Albutio splendor orationis quantus nescio an in ullo alio *fuerit.* Massiliae disciplinam non solum Graeciae, sed haud scio an cunctis gentibus *anteponam.*

(Double or Disjunctive Interrogation.) Nescio quid *intersit* utrum illuc nunc *veniam* an ad decem annos. Multum refert utrumne pecuniam ventri ac gulae *ingeras* an pietati ac Deo *praestes.* Amor tuus utrum mihi plus dignitatis in perpetuum an voluptatis cotidie *sit allaturus,* non facile dixerim. Matresfamilias sortibus declarabant utrum proelium committi ex usu *esset* necne. Quomodo *habeas* illud refert, iurene an iniuria? *Posset* agi lege necne, pauci quondam sciebant. Sine, priusquam complexum accipio, sciam, inquit, ad hostem an ad filium *venerim,* captiva materne in castris tuis *sim.* Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi *placeret an* defendi. *Melius, peius; prosit, obsit;* nil vident nisi quod lubet.

Nescio quis, nescio qui, used for aliquis, aliqui, take Indic.
Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi *fascinat* agnos.

The comic poets often use the Indic. in Interrogatio Obliqua.

---

[1] Many of the Verbs cited under II. admit various dependent constructions, which deserve careful attention. 27

The range of such constructions is as follows:

1. Ut. 2. Ut omitted. 3. Ne (ut ne). 4. Infinitive Clause. 5. Object with Infinitive, or Infin. omitting Object. 6. Prolative Infinitive. 7. Personal Passive with Infinitive. 8. Oblique Interrogation. 9*a*. quominus. *β*. quin.

Of these constructions, the Verbs principally to be observed admit the following:—

Iubeo: 1. 2. 4. 5. 7.—Impero: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8.—Mando: 1. 2. 3. 4.—Praecipio: 1. 2. 3. 5. 8.—Permitto: 1. 2. 4. 5. 8.—Patior: 1. 4. 5. 6.—Sino: 1. 2. 4. 5. 7.—Veto: 3. 5. 7. 9*a*.—Prohibeo: 1. (once in Cic.), 3. 4. 5. 7. 9*a*. *β*.—Impedio: 3. 6. 9*a*. Hortor: Oro: 1. 2. 3. 5.—Postulo: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.—Curo: 1. 2. 3. 4. (especially with Gerundive Infin., 'curare faciendum') 5. 8.—Statuo: constituo: 1. 3. 4. 6. 8.—Dico: nuntio: scribo: 1. 2. 3. 4. 7. 8.—Suadeo: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.—Moneo: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. (rare), 8.—Doceo: 1. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.—Video: 1. 3. 4. 7. 8.

The following vary their sense and with it their constructions:

Cogo (*compel*): 1. 4. 5. 7: (*infer*): 4. Concedo (*give permission*): 1. 2. 5.: (*grant, allow*): 1. 2. 4. Censeo (*give opinion, vote*): 1. 2 3. 4. 5: (*think, judge*): 4. Persuadeo (*persuade, prevail on*): 1. 2. 3. 5: (*persuade, convince*): 4. Persuasum est mihi: 4. 5: persuasum habeo, *I am convinced,* 4.

Examples may be collected in the following manner:

(Iubeo.) Iube ut veniat. Iube veniat. Iube ignem fieri. Ferre iube rosas. Iube eum venire. Iussus sum abire.

(Impero.) Ut adesset imperavi. Imperas hic in vincula ducatur. Ne abscederem imperasti. Inferri signa imperat. Imperavi mihi ita facere. Haec ego procurare imperor. Abire ei imperatum est. Imperabo quid opus facto sit.

(Prohibeo.) Prohibe ne (quominus, quin) eat. Prohibet urbem incendi. Prohibui te adesse. Ire prohibitus est.

(Postulo.) Postulatur ut adsim. Postulo feras opem. Ne abessem postulabant. Rem confici postulas. Postulat in concilium vocari.

(Suadeo.) Suades ut facias. Suadeo facias. Suadeo ne id facias. Suasi mihi rem ita se habere. Suadebat asino fugere.

(Persuadeo.) Persuasi homini ut iret. Persuasi fugeret. Persuasi ei ne fugeret. Persuasum est mihi (persuasum habeo) haec vera esse.

Digitized by Google

# CHAPTER II.

## ADVERBIAL AND ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

28 **I) Consecutive Clauses.**

A) Adverbial Consecutive Clauses.

1) These contain a Subjunctive Verb with ut, *so that.*
If negative, ut non, ut (nihil, nemo, nullus, nunquam, nusquam).

2) The principal predication generally contains a Demonstrative Pronoun or Particle. Such are—

Is (eiusmodi), hic, talis, tantus, tot, totidem;
Ita, eo, sic, tam, adeo, tantum, tantopere, toties, &c., huc, illuc.

Or the Demonstrative may be suppressed.

3) The Clause may follow one of the Adjectives—
Dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus.

Or a Comparative and quam.

Ut itself is often suppressed after quam.

4) Consecution of Tenses in this construction:

Tam tristis est ut *fleat, he is so sad as to weep* (*that he weeps*).
Tam tristis erat ut *fleret, he was so sad as to weep* (*that he used to weep or continued to weep*).

The Perfect Subj. ($S_2$) may be used in either consecution, as the sense requires:

Ita tristis est ut *fleverit, he is so sad that he has wept.*
Ita tristis fuit ut *fleverit, he was so sad that he* (then) *wept.*
Ita tristis fuit (or est), ut saepe eum flentem *viderim, he was* (is) *so sad that I have often seen him weeping.*

But, Ita tristis erat ut saepe eum flentem *viderem, he was so sad that I often used to see him weeping.*

5) Examples of Adverbial Consecutive Clauses:

Decori vis ea est ut ab honesto non *queat* separari. Fortitudo te animo tanto esse cogit ut omnia quae possunt homini evenire *contemnas*, et pro nihilo *putes*. Non is sum ut mea me maxime *delectent*. Talis est ordo actionum adhibendus ut omnia *sint* apta inter se et convenientia. Utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum sunt ut, utercumque vicerit, non *sit* mirum futurum. Lepidus adeo est invisus mihi ut nihil non acerbum *putem* quod commune cum illo sit. In singulis rebus eiusmodi materies est ut dies singulos *possis* consumere. Ut te Nasidieni cena iuvit? sic ut nunquam in vita mihi melius *fuerit*. Non adeo virtutum sterile erat saeculum, ut non et bona exempla *prodiderit*. Officia sua vir bonus exsequitur inconfusus, intrepidus; et sic bono viro digna faciet, ut nihil viro *faciat* indignum. Quis est tam caecus ut non *videat* quam benignus sit Deus.

Digitized by Google

Si semel quis se demiserit eo ut aut iniuria *moveatur* aut contumelia, non poterit unquam esse securus. Eo usque virgis in comitio caesus est ut inter verbera *exspiraret*. Neminem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum *crederet*. Inter Hectora atque Achillem ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima *divideret* mors. Panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra callidus ut *soleat* humeris portare viator. Priscus vixit inaequalis clavum ut *mutaret* in horas. Non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. Illud quod vocatur mori brevius est quam ut tanta velocitas sentiri *possit*. Galba parcior erat quam *conveniret* principi.

*Note* 1.—A Consecutive Clause follows the phrase tantum abesse with its dependent Ut-clause, meaning *so far from . . . that*:

Tantum abest ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum ut aliter in ea nec impetus ullus nec vis esse *possit*. Iuliae uxori tantum afuit ut relegatae, quod minimum est, officii aut humanitatis aliquid impertiret Tiberius, ut domo quoque egredi *vetuerit*. Ego istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non *possit* quin eos tam oderim quam rempublicam diligo.

The Consec. Clause sometimes becomes a principal sentence.

Tantum afuit ut inflammares nostros animos: *somnum isto loco vix tenebamus*.

*Note* 2.—Ut ne, ne, may be used for ut non, if in the consequence purpose also is implied:

Inferiorem se esse patitur, dumtaxat usque eo, ut ne S. Naevii crudelitati *credatur*. Tantum a vallo prima acies aberat uti ne in eam telum tormentumve adigi *posset*. Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet, primo ne medium, medio ne *discrepet* imum. Pergunt turbare usque ut ne quid *possit* conquiescere.

B) Adjectival (Relative) Consecutive Clauses. 29

1) A Clause introduced by a Relative Pronoun or Particle will be Indicative whenever no special reason exists why it should be Subjunctive. Among such special reasons one is when the Relative Pronoun or Particle implies not the *individual* person, thing, or circumstance which—but the *kind* of person, thing, or circumstance which (*such that*). In this case qui or its particle contains ut consecutive.

2) This may happen in various situations:

*a*) When the Relative follows a Demonstrative:

Is (*of that kind*), eiusmodi, talis, tantus, tam . . . &c.

*b*) When it follows Indefinite or Interrogative Pronouns: aliquis, aliqui: quis, quot, quotusquisque: one of the Pronominals, nemo, nihil, nullus: unus, &c.; solus, primus, ultimus, &c.: nonnulli, multi, pauci, &c.: one of the Adjectives, dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus: or a Comparative with quam.



Digitized by Google

*c*) When it follows a Verb, the Subject or Object of which (being the Antecedent) is not expressed. Such are:

Est, sunt, reperitur, inventus est, &c. (qui): habeo, invenio, reperio, &c. (qui): nihil est, quid est, &c. (quod, cur, &c.).

*d*) Also where the Antecedent is expressed, if the Clause is added to define its *kind*.

Examples of Adjectival Consecutive Clauses:

*a*) Discendae sunt eae artes quae *efficiant* ut usui civitati simus. Zeno nullo modo is erat qui nervos virtutis *incideret*. Nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere *possit*. Erat iter tale per quod vix tranquillum ab hostili metu agmen expediri *posset*. Cuius opes tantae sunt quae sine amicorum officiis stare *possint*? Nomen legati eiusmodi esse debet, quod etiam inter hostium tela incolume *versetur*. Illae dissensiones erant huiuscemodi, quae non ad delendam sed ad commutandam rempublicam *pertinerent*.

*b*) Quis est cui non *possit* malum evenire? Velim quam saepissime litteras mittatis, praesertim si quid est firmius quod *speremus*. Est aliquis qui se inspici aestimari *fastidiat*. Quotusquisque est qui optimi cuiusque hominis auctoritatem magni *putet*? Nemo est qui non liberos suos incolumes et beatos esse *cupiat*. Nihil erat quod homines his auctoribus non posse consequi se *arbitrarentur*. Estne aliquid ultra quo progredi crudelitas *possit*? Reperietur. Haec Academicorum est una sententia quam reliquorum nemo *probet*. Solus es, Gai Caesar, in cuius victoria nemo *ceciderit* nisi armatus. Hic, qui in collegio sacerdotum *esset*, primus post Romam conditam iudicio publico est condemnatus. Non semper eligimus dignos quibus *tribuamus*. Digna res est ubi nervos tuos *intendas*. Vibullium Rufum Caesar iudicavit idoneum quem cum mandatis ad Pompeium *mitteret*. Cui nihil unquam evenit adversi, is indignus visus est a quo *vinceretur* aliquando fortuna. Aiebant famae ac fidei maiora damna esse quam quae aestimari *possent*.

*c*) Est quod *gaudeas*. Erat quod *gauderes*. Est quatenus dari venia *possit*. Nunc illud est cum me fuisse quam esse nimio *malim*. Antonius quo se *verteret* non habebat. Habeo quem *opponam* labi illi atque caeno. Fuere quos inconsultus pavor nando etiam capessere fugam *impulerit*. Inventus est qui *concupisceret* aliquid post omnia. Adsunt qui vos *hortentur* ut a nobis desciscatis. Qui se ultro morti *offerant* facilius reperiuntur quam qui dolorem patienter *ferant*. Sunt homines quos infamiae suae neque *pudeat* neque *taedeat*. Omnino duo sunt quae *condiant* orationem, verborum numerorumque iucunditas. Quid? haec ut omittam, quam graves plerisque videntur calamitatum societates, ad quas non facile est inventu qui *descendat*.

*d*) Praeterea est modestus homo et frugi, quem ne utilitas quidem *videatur* impulsura fuisse ad facinus. Veni Athenas, inquit Democritus, neque me quisquam ibi agnovit. Constantem hominem et gravem, qui *glorietur* a gloria se afuisse.

Digitized by Google

*Note* 1.—Quin (for qui non, quod non, &c.) follows nemo, nullus, quis, &c.:

Nemo istorum est quin abs te munus fundi suburbani instar *exspectet*. Est fere nemo quin acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta *videat*. Nihil est quin male narrando *possit* depravarier. Quis est quin *cernat*, quanta vis sit in sensibus? Hortensius nullum patiebatur esse diem quin aut in foro *diceret* aut *meditaretur* extra forum.

Quin must be resolved into qui non whenever the negative modifies a particular word.

*Note* 2.—Qui with Subjunctive is used with limitative force:

Corpus exanime quominus sepeliatur certe, ***quod sciam*** (*so far as I know*), nemo prohibebit. Antiquissimi sunt, quorum *quidem* scripta *constent*, Pericles et Alcibiades.

*Note* 3.—Sunt qui, &c. are sometimes definite, with Indicative.

Sunt qui *appellantur* alces. Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse *iuvat*. Multa sunt quae dici *possunt*. Est ubi *peccat*. So is qui, *he who* (of a definite person).

## II) Final Clauses, expressing Purpose. 80

A) Adverbial Final Clauses.

These take a Subjunctive introduced by ut, *in order that*; if negative, by ne, ut ne, ne quis, nequando, necubi, &c. (*lest, in order that . . . not*).

Venio ut videam: veni ut viderem, &c.
Abeo ne videam: abii ne viderem, &c.

The principal predication may contain a Demonstrative adverb or phrase: idcirco, ideo, propterea: eo consilio, ob eam causam.

Examples of Adverbial Final Clauses:

Ut *vivas* vigila. Omnis respublica consilio regenda est, ut diuturna *sit*. Scis solere, frater, in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio *possit*, 'Admodum,' dici. Ludus animo debet aliquando dari, ad cogitandum melior ut *redeat*. Quid stultius est quam cetera parare, amicos non parare, optimam vitae, ut ita *dicam*, supellectilem? Hi me idcirco putant bene audire velle, ut ille male *audiat*. Pauci, ut ita *dixerim*, non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstites sumus. Idcirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ille *tolleret*? ideo C. Claudius Pulcher rettulit, ut C. Verres *posset* auferre? Non ut te *instituerem* scripsi: explicavi meam sententiam, et eo quidem consilio, tuum iudicium ut *cognoscerem*. Ut *scires* eum a me amari, ob eam rem haec ad te scripsi. Est brevitate opus, ut *currat* sententia, neu se *impediat* verbis lassas onerantibus aures. Ego huic causae patronus exstiti, non ut satis defensus S. Roscius, sed ut ne omnino *desertus esset*. Dies hic mi ut sit satis vereor ad agendum, ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum *credas*. Ex quibus illud intellegitur, appetitus omnes sedandos, ut ne quid temere *agamus*. Ac, ne singula *enumerem*, Caligula totum illud Ti. Caesaris vicies ac septies millies sestertium non toto vertente anno absumpsit. L. Scipio, ne cognomine fratri *cederet*, Asiaticum se appellari voluit. Haec mi Stertinius arma dedit, posthac ne *compellarer*



Digitized by Google

inultus. Tene, ut ego *accipiar* laute, torquerier, omni sollicitudine districtum, ne panis adustus, ne male conditum ius *apponatur*, ut omnes praecincti recte pueri comptique *ministrent*? Itaque, necubi *vinceretur*, cum ceteris praestaret, scutis argenteas laminas addidit.

(Ne multa, ne plura, ne multis, leave the Verb dicam to be supplied.) Sed *ne plura*; Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem.

(Nedum = ut multo minus.) Ego vero ne immortalitatem quidem accipiendam putarem, nedum errare cum pernicie reipublicae *vellem*.

*Obs.*—Horace begins several of his poems with ne, *lest*, which must not be mistaken for the prohibitive ne. See *C.* i. 33. 1; ii. 4. 1; iv. 9. 1. *Epist.* i. 16. 1.

31 B) Adjectival Final Clauses.

1) The Relative qui and its Particles may contain the notion of purpose: in which case they take a Subjunctive Verb:

Mittit qui *nuntient*: misit qui *nuntiarent*.

2) Quo, *in order that*, is a Final Relative Particle, especially used to accompany Comparative words (= ut eo).

Examples of Adjectival Final Clauses.

Magistratus deliguntur qui ei bello *praesint*. Voces, ut chordae, sunt intentae, quae ad quemque tactum *respondeant*. Venerat ipse qui *esset* in consilio et primus sententiam *diceret*. Messanam sibi Verres urbem *delegerat*, quam *haberet* adiutricem scelerum. Atheniensium nova legatio venit, quae regem appropinquare finibus suis *nuntiaret*. Populus ipse sibi tribunos plebis creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse *posset*. Equidem vobis fontes unde *hauriretis* atque itinera ipsa putavi esse demonstranda. Ne illi sit cera ubi facere *possit* litteras. Brutus, quo plus virium in senatu *faceret*, deminutum patrum numerum ad trecentorum summam explevit. Caesar laeva sinum vestis ad inferiora corporis extendit, quo casus *esset* honestior. Dionysius navem Dioni triremem dedit qua Corinthum *devehereturr*, ostendens se id utriusque facere causa, ne, cum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum *praeoccuparet*.

32 III) Causal Clauses.

A) Adverbial Causal Clauses.

Causal Conjunctions are of three Classes.

*a*) Conjunctions of Cause admitted:

Quoniam, quando, quandoquidem, quandoque, siquidem, quatenus.

These are normally joined to an Indic. Verb.

*b*) Conjunctions of Cause alleged:

Quia, quod.

These also take ordinarily an Indic.; but it often happens that, being Suboblique, they introduce a Subjunctive. They may follow the same Demonstratives as ut Final.

*c*) Conjunction of Cause conceived: cum, *since*; usually with Subjunctive. (But see Enunt. Obl. quod.) Also quippe cum.

Digitized by Google

*d*) Non quia, non quod, non quo, are used with Subjunctive when the reason denied is conceptive, not real, sed following with the true reason. (Also, non quin, for non quia non.) But if non quia, non quod refer to an existing fact, though this is not the motive, they have an Indicative. See Hor. *S.* i. 6. 2. (In Liv. x. 41, non quia plus animi victis est, the Indic. seems to be used, because the reason is not only not conceived, but not in itself conceivable. So Hor. *S.* ii. 89, Non quia nasus illis nullus *erat*.)

Examples of Adverbial Causal Clauses.

*a*) Tulliae moriendum fuit, quoniam ea homo *nata fuerat*. Oportet te scire, quoniam deos propius *contingis*. Quando hoc bene *successit*, hilarem nunc sumamus diem. Quandoquidem istos oratores tantopere *laudas*, vellem Antonio aliquid, plura Crasso scribere libuisset.

Alium petentes regem misere ad Iovem, inutilis quoniam *esset* qui fuerat datus. See Hor. *S.* i. 6. 22.

*b*) In Samnio quoque, quia *decesserat* inde Fabius, novi motus exorti. Scribarum ordo est honestus propterea quod eorum hominum fidei tabulae publicae periculaque magistratuum *committuntur*.

Non sine causa Epicurus ausus est dicere semper in pluribus bonis esse sapientem, quia semper *sit* in voluptatibus. Volsci, quia nondum ab Aequis *venissent* exercitus, dimicare non ausi. Scriba quod *esset*, nilo deterius dominae ius esse dixit. Legio Caesari gratias egit quod de se optimum iudicium *fecisset*. Me rodunt omnes, nunc quia *sim* tibi, Maecenas, convictor, at olim quod mihi *pareret* legio Romana tribuno.

*c*) Est actio quasi corporis quaedam eloquentia, cum *constet* e voce atque motu. Nihil est amabilius virtute, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum, quippe cum propter virtutem et probitatem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo *diligamus*.

*d*) Sunt enim similia illis, quae in amplo ornatu scenae appellantur insignia, non quod sola *ornent*, sed quod *excellant*. A Lacedaemoniorum exsulibus praetor vim arcuerat, non quia salvos *vellet*, sed quia perire causa indicta *nolebat*. Pansam consulem esse dico praestantissimum, non quin pari virtute et voluntate alii *fuerint*; sed tantam causam non habuerunt.

(Non quoniam . . . *sit*, Cic. *Verr.* i. 9.)

B) Adjectival Causal Clauses. 33

Qui sometimes contains Cause (=cum, *since*), and then generally, but not always, takes Subjunctive.

So quippe qui, ut qui, utpote qui.

Examples of Adjectival Causal Clauses :

Absurde facis, qui *angas* te animi. Magna culpa Pelopis, qui non *erudierit* filium. Me miserum qui non *adfuerim*. Tarquinio quid impudentius, qui bellum *gereret* cum iis qui eius non tulerant superbiam? Omnes veteres philosophi ad incunabula accedunt, qui in pueritia facillime se *arbitrentur* naturae voluntatem posse cognoscere. Solis candor

Digitized by Google

illustrior est quam ullius ignis, quippe qui in tam immenso mundo tam longe lateque *colluceat*. Sed ne musicae quidem rudis Titus, ut qui *cantaret* et *psalleret* iucunde scienterque. Fortunatus Hortensii exitus, qui ea non *vidit* cum fierent, quae providit futura. Satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie *inceperim* amare.

(Ut qui with Indic. is once in Liv. and once in Tac.)

34 IV) Temporal Clauses.

1) Temporal Conjunctions are numerous, and their use varies according to the relation of Time in Clause and Principal Sentence.

The principal are

(1) Ubi, ut, *when*; ut, *from the time when*; ubi primum, simul ac, simul ut, ut primum, cum primum, *as soon as*; postquam, *after thăt*; quando, cum, *when*; quoties, *as often as*.

(2) Dum, donec, quoad, *whilst*, *as long as*; quamdiu, *as long as*.

(3) Dum, donec, quoad, *until*.

(4) Antequam, priusquam, *before thăt*.

Of these Conjunctions, cum has the largest use.

35 2) Variation of Tense naturally results from the various relations of time in sentence and clause.

As to Mood, all these Conjunctions are joined to an Indicative, when there is no reason to the contrary.

But the Subjunctive is often required:

α) When the Clause is Suboblique actually or virtually:

Ais te rediturum cum ego *redeam*. Darius pontis custodes reliquit, dum ipse *abesset*. Utinam tunc essem natus quando Romani dona accipere *coepissent*. Quis non, cum haec *videat*, irriserit?

β) When the Temporal Conjunction has the nature of a Consecutive Relative Particle:

En erit unquam ille dies, mihi cum *liceat* tua dicere facta?

γ) When it contains the notion of Purpose; as often in the uses of dum, donec, quoad, *until*; and those of ante ... quam, prius ... quam.

Multa quoque in bello passus, dum *conderet* urbem *inferret*que deos Latio. Saepe tempestas minatur ante quam *surgat*.

δ) When dum (dummodo) contains the notion of Condition (*provided that*):

Oderint dum *metuant*. Nil obstat tibi dum ne *sit* te ditior alter? Dummodo risum *excutiat* sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico.

ε) When cum contains the notion of Cause (*since*). See III. Vendere cum *possis* captivum, occidere noli.

ζ) By an idiom of language, when a past event is related in the Perfect or Historic Present, a contemporary fact is expressed

Digitized by Google

by cum with Imperf. Subjunctive, an antecedent fact by cum with Pluperf. Subjunctive (cum historic):

Cum *videret*, ingemuit; cum *vidisset*, ingemuit.

This often happens where no Causal or Concessive notion can be supposed:

Decessit Agesilaus cum in portum *venisset*.

η) The Concessive use of cum (*whereas, although*) with Subjunctive is, however, frequent:

Phocion pauper fuit cum ditissimus esse *posset*.

Especially when tum (*so especially*) follows:

Cum in omnibus causis gravioribus commoveri *soleam*, tum in hac causa me multa perturbant.

Cum . . . tum are often so correlated without Subjunctive:

Luxuria *cum* omni aetati turpis, *tum* senectuti turpissima est.

θ) A Gnomic Subjunctive is chiefly in the 2nd Person:

Priusquam *incipias* consulto, et, ubi *consulueris*, mature facto opus est.

ι) The Iterative Subjunctive occurs in Temporal Clauses, also in Relative and Conditional Clauses, when they have Temporal force. It is used chiefly by historians when an action *indefinitely repeated* in past time is expressed in the Clause, the principal Verb being usually, but not always, Imperf. Indic.

Cum cohortes ex acie *procucurrissent*, Numidae impetum nostrorum effugiebant. Murus latius quam *caederetur* ruebat. Ubi his ordinibus exercitus *instructus esset*, hastati omnium primi pugnam inibant. Si hastati profligare hostem non *possent* . . . eos . . . principes *recipiebant*, &c., Liv. viii. 8.

Cicero uses the Indicative Pluperfect in such Clauses:

Ubi pretio non aequitate iura *descripserat*, Veneri iam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur. Ut quisque me *viderat*, narrabat, &c. But the Subjunctive Imperfect: Zenonem, cum Athenis *essem*, audiebam frequenter.

κ) In the Silver Age a Subjunctive is used (as with donec, quamquam), for which no ground but usage can be assigned:

Rhenus servat nomen . . . donec Oceano *misceatur*. Druso obviam fuere legiones non laetae . . . sed vultu, quamquam maestitiam *imitarentur*, contumaciae propiores, Tac.

(1) With the first group of Temporal Conjunctions (ubi, ut, &c.) numerous Demonstratives occur: continuo, extemplo, illico, quam primum, repente, statim, &c.; tum, tunc, tum denique, &c.; iam, &c.; ibi, ibi tum, &c. 36

Examples of ubi, ut, &c.:

*a*) (Ubi.) Ubi quid *datur* oti, illudo chartis omnia. Olea ubi matura *erit*, quam primum cogi oportet. Haec ubi *aperuit* ostium, continuo hic se coniecit intro. Ubi semel quis *peieraverit*, ei postea credi non oportet. Ad quod bellum ubi consules delectum *occipiunt*, obstare tunc enixe

Digitized by Google

tribuni. Consules designati ubi primum magistratum *inissent*, de Macedonia referre ad senatum iussi. Id fetialis ubi *dixisset*, hastam in fines eorum mittebat.

*b*) (Quoties.) Heraclitus quoties *prodierat* et tantum circa se male viventium, immo male pereuntium, *viderat*, flebat. Quoties patriam *videret*, toties se beneficium meum videre dicebat.

*c*) (Ut, *when*.) Ut Hostus *cecidit*, confestim Romana inclinatur acies.

*d*) (Ut, *since*.) Ut tetigi Pontum, vexant insomnia. Ut sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. See Hor. *C.* iv. 4. 42.

*e*) (Simul, &c.) Simul atque *natum* animal *est*, gaudet voluptate. Ego statim habebo quod sentiam, simul ut *videro* Curionem. Simul *conspecta sunt* Romana signa, extemplo Samnitium fremitus perfertur. Statim ut ille praetor *est factus* . . . mira contentio est consecuta.

*f*) (Postquam, posteaquam, postridie quam, &c.) Pamphilus postquam *videt* paratas nuptias, ibi demum ita aegre tulit ut ipsam Bacchidem eius commiseresceret. Postquam longinquis bellis obrutos erui *cognovere*, tunc institutum est ut mortui cremarentur. Totus tremo horreoque postquam *adspexi* hanc. Haec posteaquam *acta sunt*, procedit iste repente ex praetorio. Biennium iam factum est postquam *abii* domo. Dion, post tertium diem quam Siciliam *attigerat*, Syracusas venit. Postquam nihil usquam hostile *cernebatur*, ad urbem Romam perveniunt.

Nihil habebam novi quod post accidisset quam *dedissem* ad te liberto tuo litteras. Scito me pacem voluisse cum mihi, tum reliquis omnibus; postquam non *potuerim*, mihi ipsi finem fecisse belli. (Posteaquam has been edited in some passages where the true reading is postea quom.)

37 (2) Dum, quoad, quamdiu, also donec (chiefly in poetry), meaning *whilst, as long as*, take as Demonstratives, interea, interim, tamdiu.

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas *promis*, haec dentes acuit tremendos. Dum haec Veiis *agebantur*, interim Capitolium in ingenti periculo fuit. Deliberant dum fingere *nesciunt*; constituunt dum errare non *possunt*. Dum ea Romani *parant*, iam Saguntum summa vi oppugnabatur. (See § 3, *β*.) Interea dum tu *abes*, qui dies ille collegae tui fuit! Tib. Gracchus tamdiu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum *manebit*. In magnas clades incidimus dum metui quam cari esse et diligi *maluimus*. Quoad Catilina *fuit* in urbe, eius consiliis restiti. Disces a principe huius aetatis philosophorum, quamdiu *voles*; tamdiu autem velle debebis, quoad te quantum proficias non *paenitebit*. Donec gratus *eram* tibi, Persarum vigui rege beatior. Donec *eris* felix, multos numerabis amicos.

Digitized by Google

(Suboblique.) Hoc video, dum breviter *voluerim* dicere, dictum a me esse paulo obscurius. Quem ardorem studii censetis fuisse in Archimede, qui, dum in pulvere quaedam *describit* attentius, ne patriam quidem captam esse senserit? (See § 3, β.)

(Virtually Suboblique.) Elephanti nihil timebant, donec continenti velut ponte *agerentur*. Sese quisque hostem ferire, muros ascendere, conspici, dum tale facinus *faceret*, properabat.

(3) Dum, donec, quoad, when they mean *until*, often take the Indic., but often also Subjunctive, if *purpose* or *expectation* are implied. Demonstratives are usque, eo usque, tamdiu, &c. 38

Retine Phormionem, dum huc ego servos *evoco*. Delibera hoc dum ego *redeo*. Mihi quidem usque curae erit quid agas, dum quid egeris *sciero*. Redemptio mansit usque ad eum finem dum iudices *reiecti sunt*. Usque eo timui ne quis de mea fide dubitaret, donec ad reiciendos iudices *venimus*. Usque eo se tenuit quoad a Cn. Pompeio ad eum legati *venerunt*.

Multa facimus usque eo dum aspectus ipse fidem *faciat* sui iudicii. Hic solebamus fere plerumque Phaedriam opperiri dum inde *iret domum*. Exspectate dum dictator aut consul *fiat* Kaeso. Tiberius unum et alterum consulares, oblatis provinciis, non ausus a se dimittere, usque adeo detinuit, donec successores post aliquot annos praesentibus *daret*. Quoad *perventum sit* eo quo sumpta navis est, non domini est navis, sed navigantium.

(Suboblique.) Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum *veniatur*, se frumentum militibus daturum pollicetur. Nihil puto tibi esse utilius quam ibidem opperiri, quoad scire *possis* quid tibi agendum sit.

(4) Antequam, priusquam, pridie quam, &c., take Indic., normally, in Oratio Recta, if time in the Clause is definite (or to be thought of as definite) and if purpose is not implied. 39

Antequam *opprimit* lux, erumpamus. Livius primus fabulam docuit anno ipso antequam *natus est* Ennius. Saeculis multis ante gumnasia inventa sunt quam in his philosophi garrire *coeperunt*. Membris utimur prius quam *didicimus* cuius ea utilitatis causa habeamus. Omnia experiri certum est priusquam *pereo*. Memmius, pridie quam ego Athenas *veni*, Mitylenas profectus erat.

But, if purpose is implied in the predication, or if the time is represented as indefinite, the Clause is Subjunctive: and passages occur in which no internal reason exists for the choice of the Subjunctive. (See Consec. use of quam under I.)

Caesar ad Pompeii castra pervenit prius quam Pompeius sentire *posset*. Ante videmus fulgurationem quam sonum *audiamus*. Providentia est per quam animus futurum aliquid videt antequam *factum sit*. Si quis de caelo servavit non habitis comitiis, sed prius quam *habeantur*, debet nuntiare.

Ducentis annis ante quam Clusium *oppugnarent* urbemque Romam *caperent*, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt.



Digitized by Google

40 (5) 1. Cum with Indicative.

*a*) Cum, *when*, in Oratio Recta with any Indic. Tense:

Cum in portum *dico*, in urbem dico. Cum inimici nostri venire *dicentur*, in Epirum ibo. Quid egeris tunc apparebit cum animam *ages*. Res, cum haec *scribebam*, erat in summum adducta discrimen. Romulus lituo regiones direxit tum cum urbem *condidit*. Tum cum in Asia res magnas multi *amiserant*, scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse.

*b*) Cum = quod, *seeing that*.

Cum in C. Matii familiaritatem *venisti* non dici potest quam valde gaudeam.

*c*) Cum = quoties, *as often as*.

Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus *ardet*. Ager cum multos annos *quievit*, uberiores efferre fructus solet. Verres, cum rosam *viderat*, tunc incipere ver arbitrabatur.

*d*) Inverse position of cum, when the Clause seems to change place with the principal sentence, shewing that one action is interrupted, or quickly succeeded, by another. In this construction Demonstratives are frequent; and sometimes Historic Present, or Historic Infinitive, is used in the Clause.

Iam ver appetebat, cum Hannibal ex hibernis *movit*. Caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, cum interea nulla vox alia illius miseri *audiebatur* nisi haec, Civis Romanus sum. Romae interim obsidio segnis et utrimque silentium esse, cum repente iuvenis Romanus admiratione in se cives hostesque *convertit*. Aegerrime id plebs ferebat, iacere tamdiu irritas sanctiones, quae de suis commodis ferrentur, cum interim de sanguine et supplicio suo latam legem confestim *exerceri* et tantam vim *habere*.

*e*) Cum = ex quo:

Triginta dies erant ipsi cum has *dabam* litteras. Multi anni sunt cum Fabius in aere meo *est*.

2. Cum with Subjunctive.

*a*) (Suboblique.) Verres ait semel se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum primum reus a me *factus sit*. Proelium, cum haec *legeres*, iam decretum arbitrabar fore.

*b*) (Consecutive.) Fuit tempus cum rura *colerent* homines neque urbem *haberent*.

*c*) (Causal.) Dionysius, cum in communibus suggestis consistere non *auderet*, contionari ex alta turre solebat.

*d*) (Concessive.) Ei senatus auctoritati cum Cato et Caninius *intercessissent*, tamen est perscripta.

(Rarely with Indic.) Fit gemitus omnium et clamor, cum tamen a praesenti supplicio se *continuit* populus Romanus et *repressit*. Cum tabulas, signa, toreumata *emunt*, tamen summa libidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt.

Digitized by Google

*e*) (Historic.) Plura cum scribere *vellem*, nuntiatum est mihi vim parari. Cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes *issent*, tum demum litterae a Terentio consule allatae sunt.

*f*) Cum distributively used in correlation with tum. The Mood is usually Indic.: but sometimes Subjunctive with cum (Concessive).

Cum ceteris, ut quidem videor, tum mihi ipse *displiceo*. Hoc ego cum reipublicae causa *censui*, tum in primis retinendae dignitatis tuae. Cum *gratulor*, tum vero quibus verbis tibi gratias agam non reperio.

Historia eius cum facile omnes *vincat* superiores, tum indicat tamen, quantum absit a summo. Consilium tuum cum semper *probavissem*, tum multo magis probavi lectis tuis proxime litteris.

*g*) (Iterative.) Cum in eum locum, unde erant egressi, reverti *cuperent*, circumveniebantur; sin autem locum tenere *vellent*, virtuti locus non relinquebatur. Cum in ius duci debitorem *vidissent*, undique convolabant.

## V) Conditional Compound Sentences. 41

In a Conditional Compound Sentence of two members, the Clause, introduced by si or nisi, is called Protăsis, the principal member Apodŏsis.[1]

Protasis Apodosis.
Si venies, videbis (or videbis, si venies).

Whenever the Protasis is Subjunctive, conceptivity is implied in it; and generally (but not without much exception) the Apodosis of a Conceptive Protasis is also Conceptive and Conjunctive:

Si venias, videas; si venires, videres, &c.

The same tense often occurs (as above) in each member; but this is by no means necessary.

On the three classes of the normal Conditional Sentence, see the 'Public School Latin Primer,' p. 144.

(1) In the First Class (Sumptio Dati), the Protasis is Indicative, 42
and generally the Apodosis also; but this latter may be Imperative, and even, in some instances, Conjunctive.

The relation of Tenses in this Class has all the scope which the logic of language allows.

---

[1] These terms imply that the condition comes first (προτείνεται), and that the declaration (or command) is in the nature of a replication (ἀποδίδοται), if . . . then, &c. (Hence tum is sometimes used in apodosis.) But it is equally possible to take the apodosis first and regard the protasis as in the nature of an adverbial circumstance modifying it. Maximas virtutes iacere omnes necesse est *voluptate dominante* (=si voluptas dominetur).

Digitized by Google

Examples of Sumptio Dati:

Si *vis*, *potes*. *Ignoscent*, si quid *peccaro* stultus, amici. Si bene me *novi*, non Viscum pluris amicum, non Varium *facies*. Si infitias *ibit*, testis mecum *est* anulus quem amiserat. Bibulus si a me *est* alienior, nihil tibi meae litterae *proderunt*. Brutus si *conservatus erit*, *vicimus*. Depugnes *oportet*, nisi *concedis*. Si pace frui *volumus*, bellum *gerendum est*: si bellum *omittemus*, pace nunquam *fruemur*. *Respiraro*, si te *videro*. Si quod *erat* grande vas laeti *affirebant*. Si *licuit*, patris pecuniam recte *abstulit* filius. Si hic non *insanit* satis sua sponte, *instiga*. Nisi me *suspendo*, *occidi*. Si me *amas*, paulum hic *ades*. Causam *investigato*, si *poteris*. Si paterfamilias intestato *moritur*, familia pecuniaque eius agnatum gentiliumque *esto*. Sin *erit* ille gemitus lamentabilis, ei qui se dederit, vix eum virum *dixerim*. Si sciens *fallo*, tum me, Iuppiter optime maxime, pessimo leto *afficias*. Etenim, si Lentulus *putavit* suum nomen fatale fore, cur ego non *laeter*? Si qui voluptatibus *ducuntur*, missos *faciant* honores, *ne attingant* rempublicam. Quod si meis incommodis laetabantur, urbis tamen periculo *commoverentur* (*they ought to have been touched*).

(In the four last examples the Apodosis is Pure Conjunctive correlated with an Indicative Protasis, perhaps on the principle that the former might be treated as dependent on an Indicative. Ne vivam si aliter scribo ac sentio = precor ut ne vivam, &c.)

43 (2) In the Second Class (Present or Perf. Conjunctive: si peccs doleas: si peccaveris doleas, *if you were to sin, you would grieve*) both Protasis and Apodosis are Conceptive, implying that the condition is one which, though only imagined at the present time, may possibly be realized in the future. It is a milder and less positive form of saying, Si peccabis (peccaveris) dolebis. This is called Sumptio Dandi.

44 (3) The Third Class is called Sumptio Ficti, because the hypotheses are imagined only, and have not been nor will be realized.

The Tenses employed are the Imperfect and Pluperfect Conjunctive; and as each of these may stand in the Protasis or in the Apodosis, four varieties of form can be used.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. si dares, nollet. | 3. si dares, noluisset. |
| 2. si dedisses, noluisset. | 4. si dedisses, nollet. |

All these varieties belong to past time.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1. | Offer is | continuous, | refusal | continuous. |
| In 2. | — | bygone | — | bygone. |
| In 3. | — | continuous | — | bygone. |
| In 4. | — | bygone | — | continuous. |

The forms 3. 4. occur in special circumstances, where (as often) one member is continuous, the other definitely past; but 1. 2. are of constant occurrence.

The use of 2. is simple enough. It implies that condition and thing conditioned both belong to definitely past time.

But in 1. the time, though past, is indefinite, and may continue to the present moment, if nothing in the context restricts it. Thus, in the passage, Si mehercule ex omni copia conventus Syracusani *faceres*

Digitized by Google

(*if you had allowed*) potestatem aratori non modo reiciendi, sed etiam sumendi recuperatores, tamen hoc genus iniuriae nemo ferre *posset* (*would ever have been able*), the time included is the whole government of Verres, which was over before the words were spoken.

In the following:

An *possem* vivere nisi in litteris *viverem*?

Cicero expresses his present as well as past feeling: *could I have remained alive?*

Thus the double Imperfect of Sumptio Ficti often differs from Sumptio Dandi only to this extent, that the latter expresses a condition, as the Historic Present expresses an action, in a more lively and picturesque manner. Hence it is a favourite construction of the vivacious Horace. 45

Both these forms occur in the following places:

(1) Cur igitur Camillus *doleret*, si haec post trecentos et quinquaginta fere annos eventura *putaret*; et ego *doleam* si ad decem millia annorum gentem aliquam urbe nostra potituram *putem*? Here the first condition embraces the continuous life of Camillus in time long past; the second relates to the present feeling of Cicero and to future time.

(2) Si vir bonus *habeat* hanc vim, ut si digitis concrepuerit, possit in locupletum testamenta irrepere, hac vi non *utatur*, ne si exploratum quidem *habeat* id omnino neminem unquam suspicaturum. At *dares* hanc vim M. Crasso ut digitorum percussione posset heres scriptus esse qui re vera non esset heres, in foro, mihi crede, *saltaret*.

Here, in the first condition, Cicero represents an imaginary and impossible thing in a lively manner, as if it might occur: just as historians paint scenes to the mind's eye by the Present tense, and fabulists tell their tales as actually going on. But, in the second sentence, Crassus being dead, the condition is referred to the floating term of his past life. And it may be that Cicero, regarding him as a type of greed, chose the form which would include the Future, rather than that which shuts up the condition to past time. See also Cic. *d. Or.* i. 48. 49. So Hor. *C.* iv. 8. 20: Neque, si chartae *sileant* quod bene feceris, mercedem *tuleris*: quid *foret* Iliae Mavortisque puer si taciturnitas *obstaret* meritis invida Romuli?

Examples of Sumptio Dandi. 46

Ego, si doctrinam nihil *dicam* adiuvare, *mentiar*. Dies *deficiat*, si *velim* numerare quibus bonis male evenerit, nec minus, si *commemorem* quibus improbis optime. Si iniuriae non *sint*, haud saepe auxili *egeas*. Si non *des*, *optet*. Nec, si plura *velim*, tu dare *deneges*. Pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus *videar*, si singulis animam *concesserim*. Ego, si a corona *relictus sim*, non *queam* dicere. Scorpiones maiores minoresque ad sexaginta captos *scripserim*, si auctorem Graecum *sequar* Silenum. Haud istuc *dicas*, si *cognoris* me. Ni mea cura *resistat*, iam flammae *tulerint* inimicus et *hauserit* ensis. (See Hor. *Epod.* ii. 39. 53.)

Examples of Sumptio Ficti. 47

1. Sapientia non *expeteretur*, si nihil *efficeret*. Si illi, qui hoc istius causa decreverunt equites Romani, nunc idem in eum iudices *essent*, istum sine dubio *condemnarent*. Si *foret* in terris, *rideret* Democritus. Si *pranderet* holus patienter, regibus uti *nollet* Aristippus. Si *sciret* regibus

Digitized by Google

uti, *fastidiret* holus qui me notat. Gaude quod nulla est aeque formosa: *doleres* si qua *foret*. (See Hor. *Epist.* ii. 2. 146–157.)

2. Quod si Romae te *vidissem*, coram gratias *egissem*. *Perisset* omnis Aegyptus fame, nisi monitu Iosephi rex edicto servari per multos annos fruges *iussisset*. Angoribus *essem confectus*, nisi *restitissem*. Si *venisses* ad exercitum, a tribunis militaribus *visus esses*.

3. Id, nisi in tuo regno *essemus*, non *tulissem*. Haec exempla *selegissem*, nisi nota esse *arbitrarer*. Retinere Quinctium in senatu ne frater quidem, si tum censor *esset*, *potuisset*. Non *potuisset* accidere ut unum genus esset omnium, nisi aliquem sibi *proponerent* ad imitandum.

4. *Uterer* exemplis domesticis nisi ea *legisses*. Si tam Graecis novitas invisa *fuisset* quam nobis, quid nunc *esset* vetus? Si *collibuisset*, ab ovo usque ad mala *citaret* Io Bacche!

(Instructive examples of the Conditional Sentence generally will be found in Hor. *C.* ii. 2; *S.* i. 4, i. 9, ii. 1; *Epist.* i. 2, i. 3, i. 6, i. 7, i. 16, i. 17, ii. 1, ii. 2.)

48 *B.* Peculiar Forms of Condition.

1. An Imperf. or Pluperf. Indicative in Apodosis may sometimes express an action tending to completion, but stopped by another action, which stands in a Conjunctive Protasis, usually with nisi, or ni, rarely with si. (In such a sentence the Apodosis usually comes first.)

Examples:

*Labebar* longius, nisi me retinuissem. Hoc ipsum fortuna *eripuerat*, nisi unius amici opes subvenissent. Me truncus illapsus cerebro *sustulerat*, nisi Faunus ictum dextra levasset.

The Perfect is thus used with paene or prope:

Pons Sublicius iter *paene* hostibus *dedit*, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles. *Prope* in proelium *exarsere*, ni Valens animadversione paucorum oblitos iam Batavos imperi admonuisset.

2. A Present Verb may be Indic. with Conjunctive Protasis, when the Verb is, (*a*) possum or debeo; (*b*) a Gerundive; (*c*) longum est, immensum est, infinitum est; (*d*) of Gnomic character (containing a general maxim).

(*a*) Examples:

Neglegentes si cupiamus esse, qui *possumus*? Hi te homines neque *debent* adiuvare si possint, neque *possunt* si velint. (*b*) Effugere si velim nonnullorum acute doctorum famam, fama ingeni mihi *est abicienda*. (*c*) *Infinitum est* si velim singula referre. (*d*) Britanni tributa impigre *obeunt*, si iniuriae absint. Sequi gloria, non appeti debet; nec, si casu aliquo non sequatur, idcirco quod gloriam meruit minus pulchrum *est*.

3. The Past Indic. Predicates mentioned in p. 10, Note (1) (except licere and convenire), are also used in the Apodosis of a Condition with Conjunctive Protasis: the Imperf. and Perf. in prose generally; the Pluperf. in poetry only.

Digitized by Google

Examples:

(*Imperf.*) De posteris nostris et de illa immortalitate reipublicae sollicitor, quae *poterat* esse perpetua, si patriis viveretur institutis et moribus. Panaetius, cum de dolore patiendo scriberet, quod esse caput *debebat* si probari posset, nunquam posuit, non esse malum dolorem. Si tales nos natura genuisset, ut eam ipsam intueri et perspicere possemus, haud *erat* sane quod quisquam rationem ac doctrinam requireret. Quantus imperator Aemilius fuerit, si ex alia re nulla aestimari posset, vel hoc satis *erat*. Quid? si hostis hac nocte abisset, quantum rursus sequendo eo penitus in ultimam Macedoniam *exhauriendum* laboris *erat*! Si pater mihi succenseret, te deprecari *oportebat*.

(With Concessive Prot.) Omnia matura sunt, victoria, praeda, laus; quae si dubia aut procul essent, tamen omnes bonos reipublicae subvenire *decebat*. Si mihi nec stipendia omnia emerita essent necdum aetas vacationem daret, tamen *aequum erat* me dimitti. Nobis vero, etiamsi Argos nec cepisses per fraudem nec teneres, liberantibus omnem Graeciam Lacedaemon quoque *vindicanda* in antiquam libertatem *erat*.[1]

(*Perf.*) Abydeni eripi ex obsidione, ni cessatum ab Attalo foret, *potuerunt*. Quem hominem, si qui pudor in te fuisset, sine supplicio dimittere non *debuisti*, hunc abs te sine praemio discedere noluisti. Quod si ita putasset, certe *optabilius* Miloni *fuit* dare iugulum Clodio quam iugulari a vobis. Servos Milo nisi manu misisset, tormentis etiam *dedendi fuerunt* conservatores domini, defensores necis.

(With Concessive Prot.) *Debuisti*, Vatini, etiamsi falso venisses in suspicionem P. Sestio, tamen mihi ignoscere. Si filia tua hoc tempore non diem suum obisset, paucis post annis tamen ei *moriendum fuit*.

(*Pluperf.*) His nuptiis quam facile *potuerat* quiesci, si hic quiesset (Ter.). Si tibi iustitiae, si recti cura fuisset, cedere *debueras* ignibus ipse meis (Ov.).

4. As the Periphrastic Fut. contains a Conditional element, its Imperf. and Perf. Indic. forms are often used in Apodosis with Conjunctive Protasis.

(*Imperf.*) Hasdrubal Carales *perventurus erat*, ni Manlius obvio exercitu ab effusa eum populatione continuisset. Si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum *deductura erant*.

(*Perf.*) Furius et Aemilius currum triumphalem me conscendere prohibent, quos ego, si tribuni me triumphare prohiberent, testes *citaturus fui* rerum a me gestarum. Quod singuli *facturi fuimus*, si aedes nostrae deflagrassent, hoc in publico incendio universi recusamus facere?

(Protasis contained in a phrase.) Omne instrumentum, omnis opera atque quaestus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio: quorum si quaestus occlusis tabernis minui solet, quid tandem incensis *futurum fuit*? (i.e. si incensae essent). Intellegi potest quam acuti natura sint, quoniam sine doctrina haec *crediturí fuerunt* (i.e. si indocti essent).

---

[1] When the Protasis is Concessive, Cicero prefers the Conjunctive Apodosis.

Digitized by Google

49 *C.* Suppression of si.

(*a*) Rex *velit* honesta, nemo non eadem volet. *Roges* me, nihil respondeam. *Dedisses* huic animo par corpus, fecisset quod optabat. (*b*) *Negat* quis; nego: *ait*; aio.

50 *D.* Peculiar uses of si.

1. Si correlated with ita, sic (*on such condition*).

Hoc *ita* iustum est, *si* est voluntarium. *Sic* ignovisse putato me tibi *si* cenas hodie mecum.

2. Si causal.

Non *si* Opimium defendisti, idcirco te bonum civem putabunt.

3. Si Concessive. Si maxime, *though ever so much.* Si nihil aliud. Id ego, *si* tu neges, certo scio. Caelestia *si maxime* cognita *essent*, nihil tamen ad bene vivendum conferrent. *Si nihil aliud*, gratorum certe nobis animorum gloriam dies haec dederit.

4. Si in a peculiar Final sense (*to see if, to try if*).

Te fere omnes adeunt, *si* quid velis. Circumfunduntur ex reliquis partibus *si* quem aditum reperire *possent*. Expectabam *si* quid ad me *scriberes*. See Hor. *S.* ii. 5. 87; *Epist.* ii. 1. 164.

5. Si may be combined with numerous enclitic Pronouns and Particles: Si quis, si qui, *if any* (see last Examples); si quando, *if ever*; sicubi, *if anywhere*, &c.: si forte, *if perchance*; si modo (also modo si), *if only*; si vero, si tamen, &c. Also sin (si-ne), *but if*; sin autem, sin vero.

Si quidem, *if indeed, if at least*, becomes causal, *seeing that.*

6. Si quaeris, &c., *if you want to know, if it must be told.*

Si dis placet, *save the mark! forsooth.*

51 *E.* Sive, seu, *whether, or if*, express alternative condition:

Veniet tempus mortis, et quidem celeriter; et *sive* retractabis *sive* properabis.

52 *F.* Negative Conditional Particles.

1. Nisi (ni), *unless*, excepts, or denies a supposition: si non, *if not*, supposes a denial, non being emphatic.

2. Nisi is combined with various particles: nisi forte, *unless perchance*; nisi tamen, nisi vero; which are used ironically.

3. For si non are used also si minus, sin minus, sin secus, sin aliter: occasionally sin alone, or sin autem.

4. Ni is used often after Optatives of imprecation, and in the form of expressing a wager.

5. Nisi si, *except in case*; nisi quod, *save that.*

Examples of Negative Condition.

I. *a.* Actum de te est, *nisi provides. Nisi* id confestim *facis*, ego te tradam magistratui. Ego, *nisi* quid me Etesiae *morabuntur*, celeriter vos videbo.

*b.* Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, *nisi* ea quae tu vis *volo.*

Digitized by Google

Magorum mos est non humare corpora suorum, *nisi* a feris *sint* ante laniata.

*c. Peream nisi*, mea Livia, *admiror. Moriar ni* puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari. *Mirum* adeo *est ni* hunc *fecere* sibi Aetoli agoranomum. *Da pignus, ni* ea sit filia. Cogere eum coepit *sponsionem* facere cum lictore suo, *ni* furtis quaestum *faceret.*

*d.* Expone igitur, *nisi molestum est*, primum animos, si potes, remanere post mortem. Impetrarim libenter, *nisi molestum sit.*

*e.* Miseros illudi nolunt, *nisi si* se forte iactant. Cum Patrone Epicureo mihi omnia communia, *nisi quod* in philosophia vehementer ab eo dissentio.

*f.* Precarer deos, *nisi* meas preces audire *desissent.* Haec illius severitas acerba videretur, *nisi* multis condimentis humanitatis *mitigaretur. Ni vellent* di, non fieret, scio. Nobilissima Graeciae civitas sui civis monumentum ignorasset, *nisi* ab homine Arpinate *didicisset.* Quod *ni ita sit*, quid veneramur, quid precamur Deos?

II. *a.* Nulla magna civitas diu quiescere potest; *si* foris hostem *non* habet, domi invenit.

*b. Si* mundus universus *non* est deus, ne stellae quidem. *Si* tanta clades vilem vitam *non* fecit, nulla faciet. Quo mihi fortuna *si non* conceditur uti? *Si* hominum similitudo tanta esse *non* potest, ne signorum quidem?

Cum spe, *si non* optima, at aliqua vivo. *Si*, ut opto, *non* prorogatur nostrum negotium, habeo Iunium in metu.

*c.* Si feceris id quod ostendis, magnam habebo gratiam; *si non* feceris, ignoscam. Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti; *si non*, his utere mecum. Si secuta fuerit, quae debet, fortuna, gaudebimus omnes: *sin minus*, ego tamen gaudebo. Si illud quod voluimus eveniet, gaudebimus; *sin secus*, patiemur animis aequis. Hominem, *si minus* supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat.

*Note.* Nisi may be used as a mere annexive conjunction:

Nullum imperium est tutum *nisi* benevolentia munitum. Labienus iuravit se, *nisi* victorem, in castra non reversurum.

*G.* The following table shews how to convert Conditional Sentences into Oratio Obliqua when the Apodosis becomes an Infin. Clause, and the Protasis is subordinate to it. 53

| Conditio Recta. | | Conditio Obliqua. |
|---|---|---|
| Si peccas (peccasti), doles. | Aio te, | si peccas (peccaveris), dolere, |
| Si peccabis, dolebis. / Si peccaveris, dolueris. / Si peccas, doleas. | | si { peccas, / peccaveris, / peccaturus sis, } doliturum (dolendum) esse. |
| Si peccares, doleres. | | si peccares, doliturum (dolendum) esse. |
| Si peccavisses, / Si peccares, } doluisses. | | si { peccavisses, / peccares, } doliturum (dolendum) fuisse. |

Rogat, quid sibi praesidii reliquum esse, *si* me inimicum *habeat?* De Aegypto nos quidem hoc sentimus; *si* exploratum tibi *sit*, posse te illius regni potiri, non esse cunctandum; *si* dubium, non esse conandum. Attius ait indignum esse facinus, *si* senator iudicio quemquam *circumvenerit*, legibus eum teneri; *si* eques Romanus hoc

Digitized by Google

idem *fecerit*, non teneri. Cicero ait, impudentem se futurum esse, *si* plus *postulet* quam homini a rerum natura tribui possit. Puto sapientiam non expetendam fore *si* nihil *efficeret*. Varro Musas Plautino dicit sermone locuturas fuisse, *si* Latine loqui *vellent*. Fuit apertum, *si* Conon non *fuisset*, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse erepturum. Apparuit, *nisi fuisset* Agesilaus, Spartam futuram non fuisse.

Virtual Oratio Obliqua.

Hannibal novis se obligat votis, *si* cetera prospera *evenissent*. At memoria minuitur. Credo, *nisi* eam *exerceas*, aut etiam *si sis* natura tardior. Lutatius, eques Romanus, sponsionem fecerat, *ni* vir bonus *esset*.

54 *H.* Modo, dum, dummodo.

Modo (*only*) is used for si modo, *if only*; modo ut, *provided that*; with Negative, modo ne, *provided that . . . not*.

Tantum is similarly used in poetry.

Dum (*whilst*), dummodo (*whilst only*), may also signify *provided that, provided that only*: and, if Negative, take ne, rarely non.

Examples:

Manent ingenia senibus, *modo permaneat* studium et industria. Mediocritas in puniendo placet Peripateticis; et recte placet, *modo ne laudarent* iracundiam. Caligula tragicum illud subinde iactabat: 'Oderint, *dum metuant*.' Ego si cui adhuc segnior esse videor, *dum ne* tibi *videar*, non laboro. Aliqui omnia recta et honesta neglegunt, *dummodo* potentiam *consequantur*.

55 VI. Concessive Sentences.

These also have Protasis and Apodosis. They are called Concessive, because the Protasis *concedes* an objection: meaning *although, even if, however, granting that*, &c.

*A.* Concessive Conjunctions are of several classes.

(1) The strengthened forms of si (including si itself used concessively), etsi, etiamsi, tamen-etsi (usually written tametsi), *even if, although*. The Mood follows the rules of Condit. Sentences.

The natural Demonstrative of these and of all Concessive forms is tamen, *nevertheless, yet*; certe, at, at certe, sed tamen, tamen, saltem, nihilominus, are also used.

(2) The Universal Relative Adverbs, quamquam (*howsoever = although*), utut (*however*). The Mood is Indic., unless Suboblique or Gnomic.

(3) The Verbal forms quamvis, quamlibet, *how you will = howsoever, although*; quantumvis, *however much you will*; licet, *it may be that = although*, for which licebit is sometimes used. See Hor. *Epod.* xv. 19. The Mood is Subjunct., but sometimes, with quamvis, Indic.

(4) The Conjunction ut in Concessive Sense (= concesso ut, *granting that*) with its Negative ne (= concesso ut ne, *granting that . . . not*). Also cum (*whereas, although*). The Mood with these is Subjunctive.

Examples:

(*Etsi, etiamsi, tametsi.*) Viri boni faciunt quod rectum, quod honestum est, *etsi* nullum consecuturum emolumentum *vident*. Sunt qui,

Digitized by Google

quod sentiunt, *etsi* optimum *sit*, tamen invidiae metu non audent dicere. Cur nolint, *etiamsi tacent*, satis dicunt. Rectum est in contentionibus, *etiamsi* nobis indigna *audiamus*, tamen gravitatem retinere, iracundiam repellere. Equidem, *etiamsi* oppetenda mors *esset*, domi atque in patria mallem quam in externis atque alienis locis. Obtundis, *tametsi intellego*?

(*Quamquam, utut.*) *Quamquam sunt* omnes virtutes aequales et pares; sed tamen est species alia *magis* alia formosa et illustris. *Utut* erga me meritus't, mihi cordi est tamen. Vi quidem regere patriam, *quamquam* et *possis* et delicta corrigas, tamen est importunum.

(*Orat. Obl.*) Simile veri est, non ex isdem semper populis exercitus scriptos, *quamquam* eadem semper gens bellum *intulerit*.

(*Quamvis, licet.*) *a.* Quod turpe est, id, *quamvis occultetur*, tamen honestum fieri nullo modo potest. *Licet* ipsa vitium *sit* ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtutum est. Pompeius multa alia vidit, sed illud maxime, *quamvis* atrociter ipse *tulisset*, vos tamen fortiter iudicaturos. Non est magnus pumilio, *licet* in monte *constiterit*.

*b.* Miltiades inter suos potestate erat regia, *quamvis carebat* nomine. *Quamvis cecidere* trecenti, non omnes Fabios abstulit una dies.

(*Ut, ne, cum.*) *Ut desint* vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. *Ut* rationem Plato nullam *afferret*, ipsa auctoritate me frangeret. *Ne sit* sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est. *Ne aequaveritis* Hannibali Philippum, Pyrrho certe aequabitis. *Cum* omnibus virtutibus me affectum esse *cupiam*, tamen nihil est, quod malim, quam me et gratum esse et videri. Hoc ipso tempore, *cum* omnia gumnasia philosophi *teneant*, tamen eorum auditores discum audire quam philosophum malunt.

*B.* Concessive Idioms. 56

1) Etsi, quamvis, quamlibet, rarely quamquam, are used to qualify words without affecting mood. Licet is so used in poetry only.

Si mihi obtemperatum esset, *etsi* non optimam, at aliquam rempublicam haberemus. Haec mira *quamquam* fidem ex eo trahebant quod, &c. Res bello gesserat, *quamvis* reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas. *Quamlibet* infirmas adiuvat ira manus. Huic, *licet* ingratae, Tityrus ipse canam.

2) Quamvis, quam vultis, quam volet, &c., are used in the sense of quantumvis, *ever so* (*much*).

Quasi vero mihi difficile sit *quamvis multos* (*ever so many*) nominatim proferre. Exspectate facinus *quam vultis* improbum.

3) Quamvis licet, quantumvis licet are used.

*Quamvis licet* insectemur Stoicos; metuo ne soli philosophi sint.

4) The Protasis with etsi or quamquam is sometimes added to modify or correct the Apodosis, and may be rendered *and yet*.

Do, do poenas temeritatis meae: *etsi* quae fuit illa temeritas? Puto mea non nihil interesse, *quamquam* id ipsum quid intersit non sane intellego.

5) The Protasis of a Concessive Sentence may, without a Conjunction, be contained,

Digitized by Google

*a*) In the Pure Conjunctive:

Naturam *expellas* furca, tamen usque recurret. *Sit* fur, *sit* sacrilegus, *sit* flagitiorum omnium vitiorumque princeps: at est bonus imperator.

*b*) In the Indic., especially with quidem:

Matura res *erat*, consules tergiversabantur tamen. Maxima *est* illa quidem consolatio, sed tamen necessaria.

*c*) In an Adjectival or Participial Enthesis:

Homo natura *lenissimus* stomachari tamen coepit. A nigro album etiam *nullo monente* oculus distinguit.

6) The Protasis is sometimes a Relative Clause, which may be Subjunctive or Indicative.

Egomet, *qui* sero Graecas litteras *attigissem*, tamen, cum Athenas venissem, complures ibi dies sum commoratus. Oculorum, inquit Plato, est in nobis sensus acerrimus; quibus sapientiam non *cernimus*.

57 ## VII. Comparative Sentences.

*A*. These, which as special instances of conceived Condition, contain in the Protasis[1] the meaning *as if*, require their Protatic Verb to be Subjunctive.

They are introduced by the Comparative Conjunctions quam, ut, ac going before (or supposing) si, and are usually preceded by one of the Demonstratives tam, ita, sic; vel; perinde, proinde, aeque, similiter, itidem, &c. Hence are obtained Conjunctional forms quasi (for quam si); quasi si (rare); tamquam si; tamquam (understanding si); ut si; velut si; velut (understanding si);

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| perinde<br>proinde<br>aeque<br>similiter<br>itidem<br>non secus | ac si | ita<br>perinde<br>proinde | quasi |
| | | sic<br>ita | ut si |

also non aliter quam si, and similar forms: sometimes proinde ac, &c., without si: ac si, ut si, without Demonstr.

Examples:

Stultissimum est in luctu capillum sibi evellere, *quasi* calvitio maeror *levetur*. Nisi forte idcirco numen esse non putant, quia non apparet, nec cernitur: *proinde quasi* nostram ipsam mentem videre *possimus*. Sic cogitandum est, *tamquam* aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere *possit*. Antonius Plancum *sic* contemnit, *tamquam* si illi aqua et igni *interdictum sit*. Me iuvat, *velut* ipse in parte laboris ac periculi *fuerim*, ad finem belli Punici pervenisse. Sequani absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, *velut si* coram *adesset*, horrebant.

Tu, qui id quaeris, *similiter* facis *ac si* me *roges*, cur te duobus contuear oculis, cum idem uno assequi possim. Quae perdifficilia sunt, *perinde*

---

[1] The true Apodosis is a suppressed Conjunctive Verb. Thus, in the sentence Tam amo te quam si frater esses, the true Apodosis to si esses is amarem understood: *I love you as* (I should love you) *if you were my brother*.

Digitized by Google

habenda saepe sunt *ac si* effici non *possint*. Eius negotium *sic* velim cures *ut si esset* res mea. Egnati absentis rem ut tueare *aeque* a te *peto ac si* mea negotia *essent*. Massilienses in eo honore audimus apud Romanos esse *ac si* medium umbilicum Graeciae *incolerent*. Omnia ululatibus *non secus ac si* urbs ipsa *capta esset* personabant. Messenii Philopoemeni in carcerem ducto venenum dederunt, quod ille laetus, *ac si vicisset*, accepit.

*B.* Comparative Idioms. 58

1) Ceu is used for ceu si (*as if*) in poetry, and in the prose of the Silver Age. Natura dedit cornua convoluta arietum generi, *ceu* caestus *daret*. Ceu si is used by Lucretius: *Ceu* lapidem *si percutiat* lapis.

2) Quasi vero, quasi autem, like nisi vero, are used ironically (*as if forsooth*): *Quasi vero* id cupiditate defendendae nobilitatis *fecerit*. Immo vero *quasi* tu *dicas quasi*que ego autem id *suspicer*.

3) Quasi, tamquam, velut, ceu (like ut, sicut, si, nisi, etsi, quamvis, quamquam), may be used as mere annexive or adverbial Particles, not affecting Mood.

Litteras Graecas sic avide arripui *quasi* diuturnam sitim explere *cupiens*. Servis respublica et *quasi* (*as it were*) civitas domus est. Ex vita ita discedo *tamquam* (*as though*) ex hospitio, non *tamquam* ex domo.

Sometimes quasi is used for fere or circiter (*almost, about*).

*Quasi* ad duo millia, *about* 2000.

---

## SUPPLEMENT.

### I. Consecution of Tenses. (See p. 7.) 59

The Law that Primary Tenses are followed by Primary, Historic by Historic, is illustrated by the various Examples, especially by those of Petitio and Interr. Obliqua, Consec. and Final Clauses.

1) As the Simple Future has no Subjunctive of its own, the Future Active form used in *immediate* consecution of Primary Tenses is -urus sim: that used in *immediate* consecution of Historic Tenses -urus essem:

Non debes dubitare quin aliqua republica *sis futurus* qui esse debes. Antea dubitabam *venturaene essent* legiones; nunc mihi non est dubium quin *venturae* non *sint*.

But in *secondary* subordination (futurity being expressed in the first) $S_1$ or (in Historic Consecution) $S_3$ will represent the Future Simple: $S_2$ or (in Historic Consecution) $S_4$ will represent the Future Perfect:

Examples:

(1) Qui hoc *dicet* errabit, subordinated, becomes:

Non dubito quin, qui hoc *dicat*, erraturus sit.
Credo eum, qui hoc *dicat*, erraturum esse.
Non dubitabam quin, qui hoc *diceret*, erraturus esset.
Credebam eum, qui hoc *diceret*, erraturum esse.

(2) Si ita fecero, me *culpabis*, becomes:

Non dubito quin, si ita *fecerim*, me culpaturus sis.
Non dubitabam quin, si ita *fecissem*, me culpaturus esses.

Digitized by Google

(3) Id faciemus, cum Lemnum *veneris*, becomes:
Respondent id se facturos, cum Lemnum *venerit*:
Respondebant id se facturos, cum Lemnum *venisset*.

2) If a Conditional Sentence in Sumptio Ficti, with Apodosis $S_3$, is subordinated by ut, ne, quin, &c., it may remain:
Honestum tale est *ut*, vel si ignorarent id homines, vel si obmutuissent, sua tamen pulchritudine *esset* specieque laudabile.

3) When $S_4$ in the Apodosis of a Conditional Sentence is subordinated so as to form a Consecutive Clause or Oblique Interr., the Perf. Subjunctive of the Conjugation in -urus takes its place.
Hannibal, nisi fugae speciem timuisset, Galliam *repetivisset*, becomes Adeo inopia coactus est Hannibal, ut, nisi fugae speciem timuisset, Galliam *repetiturus fuerit*. So, Dic agedum quidnam *facturus fueris*, si eo tempore censor fuisses. Nec dubium erat quin, si tam pauci simul obire omnia possent, terga *daturi* hostes *fuerint*.

4) 'Might have' is expressed in a Consecutive Clause by potuerim: Captivi tantum timorem fecerunt, ut, si admotus extemplo exercitus foret, *capi* castra *potuerint*.
'Ought or must have' is expressed by the Gerundive Perf. Subjunctive: Adeo aequa postulastis ut ultro vobis *deferenda fuerint*. In eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecit quin, nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu *accipienda* clades *fuerit*.
These Constructions arise out of the idiom by which potuerunt is used for potuissent, and deferendum fuit for deferendum fuisset. See p. 10.

5) When an Infin. (Present or Future), Participle, Gerund, or Supine, intervenes, consecution still depends on the principal Verb:

| | |
|---|---|
| Credo me intellegere | quid agas, egeris, acturus sis; quid agatur, actum sit, agendum sit. |
| Credebam me intellegere | quid ageres, egisses, acturus esses; quid ageretur, actum esset, agendum esset. |

Cato mirari se aiebat, quod non *videret* haruspex, haruspicem cum *vidisset*. Cupido incessit animos iuvenum sciscitandi ad quem eorum regnum Romanum *esset venturum*.
But, if an Infin. Perfect intervenes, the consecution may be Primary or Historic according as the Infinitive is Present Past or Simple Past: Ita comparatam esse hominum naturam omnium, aliena ut melius *videant* et *diiudicent* quam sua. Liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut *insidiaretur* in via Clodio. But the Pres. Past Infin. in Cic. may have Historic Consecution: Satis videor docuisse, hominis natura quanto omnes *anteiret* animantes.
The same Rule applies to the Periphrastic Perfect Infin.:
Quis est qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque *sequerentur*?

6) As the Infinitive has no Conditional force of its own, it acquires this by means of the Future Participle.

Digitized by Google

I knew that he would come if he could, is Sciebam eum *venturum esse*, si posset; I know that he would have come if he could, Scio eum *venturum fuisse* si potuisset.

## II. Narratio Obliqua. 60

When an author relates the speeches or writings of others not, as the speakers or writers delivered them, in the First Person, but in a series of Oblique constructions, dependent on his own statement that they so spoke or wrote, such use of Oblique Oration is called Narratio Obliqua.

Caesar almost always reports speeches obliquely, Sallust directly; Livy and Tacitus in both ways, often gliding from the indirect to the direct form. Enunciations are interspersed with Petitions and Interrogations; and in general, when transition takes place from one form of Oratio Obliqua to another, a new Verb is not introduced, the original Verb (by Zeugma) supplying its meaning.

Examples:

Orat Tarquinius Veientes, ne se extorrem egentem ex tanto modo regno cum liberis adolescentibus ante oculos suos perire sinerent: alios peregre in regnum Romam accitos; se regem, augentem bello Romanum imperium, a proximis scelerata conjuratione pulsum: . . . patriam se regnumque suum repetere, et persequi ingratos cives velle: ferrent opem, adiuvarent; suas quoque veteres iniurias ultum irent, toties caesas legiones, agrum ademptum.

Docebat Caesar, quam veteres quamque iustae causae necessitudinis ipsis cum Aeduis intercederent; quae senatus consulta, quoties, quamque honorifica in eos facta essent; ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, prius etiam quam nostram amicitiam appetissent; populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratia, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse: quod vero ad amicitiam populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi quis pati posset?

1) The Clauses are sometimes carried on in the Infin. Clause:

(1) After a Relative: Nam illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositam esse barbaris, *apud quam* (=nam apud eam) iam bis *classes regias fecisse* naufragium.

(2) After various Conjunctions (quia, quamquam, cum, nisi forte, &c.): Ideo se moenibus inclusos tenere Campanos, *quia* si qui evasissent aliqua, velut feras bestias per agros *vagari*, et *laniare et trucidare* quodcumque obviam detur.

2) Rhetorical questions belong to the principal clauses of Oratio Obliqua, and take the Infin.:

Plebs fremit: *Quid se vivere, quid* in parte civium *censeri*, si, quod duorum hominum virtute partum sit, id obtinere universi non possint?

But Caesar generally throws such questions into the Subjunctive.

3) Questions to which an answer is expected, are regularly put in the Subjunctive:

Digitized by Google

Docet Caesar, latum ab decem tribunis, ut sui ratio absentis haberetur, ipso consule Pompeio; qui si improbasset, *cur* ferri *passus esset?* sin probasset, *cur* se uti populi beneficio *prohibuisset?*

4) *a.* A Potential Sentence may become Oblique by means of the Verb possum; an Optative Sentence by means of volo.

*b.* An Imperative Sentence may become Petitio Obliqua; or it may be expressed by debeo, oportet, &c., or Gerundive Construction.

---

61 Examples of the Conversion of Oratio Recta into Oratio Obliqua.

| *A.* ENUNTIATIO. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Recta. | 2. Obliqua post Praesens. | 3. Obliqua post Praeteritum. |
| | Ait | Dixit |
| 1. Eo. 2. Ibo. 3. Ivi. | se ire: iturum esse: isse. | se ire: iturum esse: isse. |
| 4. Eo quia (cum, quo, si) iubes. | se (quia, &c.) ille iubeat, ire. | se (quia, &c.) ille iuberet, ire. |
| 5. Ibo cum (quo, si) iusseris. | se (cum, &c.) ille iusserit, iturum. | se (cum, &c.) ille iussisset, iturum. |
| 6. Ivi quo (cum, quia) iussisti | se (quo, &c.) ille iusserit, isse. | se (quo, &c.) ille iussisset, isse. |
| 7. Faciam quod vules. | se, quod ille velit, facturum. | se, quod ille vellet, facturum. |
| 8. Feci quod voluisti. | se, quod ille voluerit, fecisse. | se, quod ille voluisset, fecisse. |
| 9. Gratum est mihi quod quievisti. | gratum esse sibi quod ille quieverit. | gratum esse sibi quod ille quievisset. |
| 10. Dum moraris, urbs capta est. | urbem, dum ille moratur, esse captam. | urbem, dum ille moratur, captam fuisse. |
| 11. Non recuso (quominus, quin) eas. | se (quominus, quin) ille eat, non recusare. | se (quominus, quin) ille iret, non recusare. |
| 12. Edo ut vivam. | se, ut vivat, edere. | se, ut viveret, edere. |
| 13. Expedit civitati ut redeam. | expedire civitati ut ipse redeat. | expedire civitati ut ipse rediret. |
| 14. Quaeras quid agam. | quaerere illum posse quid ipse agat. | quaerere illum posse quid ipse ageret. |
| 15. Moriar ni gaudeo. | velle se mori ni gaudeat. | velle se mori ni gauderet. |
| 16. Si quid mihi, Caesar, a te opus esset, ipse ad te venirem (venissem): si quid tu me vis, ad me veni. | si quid ipsi a Caesare opus sit, sese ad eum venturum esse: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. | si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse: si quid ille se vellet, illum ad se venire oportere. |

| *B.* PETITIO. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Recta. | 2. Obliqua post Praesens. | 3. Obliqua post Praeteritum. |
| | Imperat (orat, hortatur) | Imperabat (orabat, hortabatur) |
| 1. Abi quo vis. | abeat quo velit. | abiret quo vellet. |
| 2. I quo condixi. | eat ille quo ipse condixerit. | iret ille quo ipse condixisset. |
| 3. Utere vita dum potes. | vita, dum possit, utatur. | vita, dum posset, uteretur. |
| 4. Ite, create consules ex plebe; transferte auspicia quo nefas est. | eant, creent consules ex plebe; transferant auspicia quo nefas sit. | irent, crearent consules ex plebe; transferrent auspicia quo nefas esset. |

Digitized by Google

Examples of the Conversion of Oratio Recta into Oratio Obliqua.—*cont.*

| *C.* INTERROGATIO. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Recta. | 2. Obliqua post Praesens. | 3. Obliqua post Praeteritum. |
| | Quaerit | Quaerebat |
| 1. Quid tibi vis? | quid sibi velit ille? velle illum? | quid sibi vellet ille? velle illum? |
| 2. Num bellum proderit? | num bellum profuturum sit (esse)? | num bellum profuturum esset (esse)? |
| 3. Cur facitis quod vetitum est? | cur, quod vetitum sit, faciant? | cur, quod vetitum esset, facerent? |
| 4. Cur fecistis quod vetitum est? | cur, quod vetitum sit, fecerint? | cur, quod vetitum esset, fecissent? |
| 5. Quid deinde restat, si neque ex equis pepulimus hostem; neque pedites quicquam momenti facimus? Quam tertiam expectamus pugnam? | quid deinde restet, si neque ex equis pepulerint hostem, neque pedites quicquam momenti faciant? quam tertiam expectent pugnam? | quid deinde restaret, si neque ex equis pepulissent hostem, neque pedites quicquam momenti facerent? quam tertiam expectarent pugnam? |

## III. The Reflexive Pronouns in Clauses. 62

1) Se (Personal), suus (Possessive), are Reflexive Pronouns of the Third Person, implying reference to a Subject in that Person; which, in general, is the Principal Subject of the Sentence. To supply their defect, and for special distinction or emphasis, the Definitive Pronoun ipse is used.

Se, suus, are therefore Pronouns of Subjective Reference always; ipse, so far as it is used for them, or with them.

The Demonstratives is, ille, iste, hic, &c., are Pronouns of Objective Reference.

The use of these Pronouns in Clauses is a difficult subject, respecting which certain general directions may be given.

*A*) First: Pronominal reference must be interpreted according to the logic of the passage.

This logical interpretation (the Reason of the thing) must be applied especially when in the same Clause, or in succeeding Clauses, Subjective reference is made by the Reflexive Pronouns to different Subjects.

Veneti legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt: si velit *suos* recipere, obsides *sibi* remittat. Here 'the Reason of the thing' shews that suos must be referred to Crassus (Subject of velit), sibi to Veneti (the Principal Subject).

*B*) Secondly: in some Clauses there is an intimate connexion between the use of the Reflexive Pronouns and that of the Subjunctive Mood; both being determined by the same law of Subjective relation. Thus, if the following Clauses be compared:

(1) Marcus salvus rediit, quod ei peperceram:

(2) Marcus gratias mihi egit quod sibi pepercissem:

In (1), the Quod-clause is alleged by the speaker as the cause of



Digitized by Google

an act on the part of Marcus *objectively* regarded (salvus rediit), for which reason the Demonstrative ei and Indic. peperceram are used:

In (2), the Quod-clause is cited as the cause *subjectively* felt and avowed by Marcus for an act of his own (gratias egit); therefore the Reflexive sibi and the Subjunctive pepercissem are used.

*C*) Thirdly: it may happen (principally in Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses, or in Participial Entheses, which stand for them) that a Subjective Pronoun is used when the writer wishes to refer the Clause to the mind of the Subject: though, if he had introduced the Clause only as part of his own statement, he might have used an Objective Pronoun.

Africanus, qui suo cognomine declarat, tertiam partem orbis terrarum se subegisse, tamen, *si sua res ageretur*, testimonium non diceret. Here Cicero might have written eius for sua, if he had not wished to continue the Subjective construction, and to place the condition in the mind of Africanus (si mea . . . non dicerem).

2) The use of Reflexive Pronouns in Clauses of various kinds will now be noticed.

*A*) 1. In a Substantival Clause standing as Object, while the Principal Subject is in the 3rd Person, Pronominal, reference to that Subject will be Subjective, unless the Clause has a Subject of its own, requiring Subjective reference to itself.

Marcus { ait *sibi* et *suis* commodis serviendum esse (serviri).
putat nos *sibi* et *suis* commodis obesse.
queritur quod vos *sibi* et *suis* commodis obsistatis.
vult ut *se* et *sua* commoda tueamur.
orabat *se* et *suos* liberos defenderem.
timet ne *ipse* et liberi *sui* neglegantur.
non dubitat quin *ipse* et *sua* commoda spernantur.
multa obstare putat quominus *sibi suis*que consulatur.
videt quanta *sibi suis*que mala impendeant. }

Such examples are frequent, and free from difficulty. As the Clauses have either no new Subject, or a new Subject not of the Third Person, or a new Subject not admitting Subjective Pronominal reference, there is nothing to disturb the reference of the Reflexive Pronouns to the Principal Subject Marcus.

2. But, when a Substantival Clause receives a new Subject capable of Subjective Pronominal reference, difficulties arise, the solution of which is generally derived from 'the Reason of the thing,' sometimes from the character of the principal Verb, sometimes from that of the dependent Verb.

*a.* The general Rule in such case is, that the Reflexive Pronouns are referred to the Subject, if capable, of the Clause in which they stand; but if that Subject is not capable, then to the Principal (or Prior) Subject.

The capability of the Clausular Subject is tested by seeing if the Clause, converted into Oratio Recta, gives a good sense:

Caesar reperit Dumnorigem his rebus *suam* rem familiarem auxisse. Here the converted Clause would be: Dumnorix his rebus suam

Digitized by Google

rem familiarem auxit, which gives a good sense, and so determines the reference of suam to Dumnorigem; and this 'the Reason of the thing' demands.

*Obs.* Sometimes the reference to the Clausular Subject is determined by quisque joined to the Reflexive:

Natura quidquid genuit in *suo quodque* genere perfectum esse voluit.

Sometimes by other Indefinite Pronouns:

Nec *quemquam* nisi *sua* voce, utcumque quis posset ac sine patrono, rationem vitae passus est reddere.

*b.* On the other hand, conversion of the Clause in such examples as the following shews that the Reflexive Pronouns cannot reasonably be referred to the Subject of the Clause, but must go back to the Principal (or Prior) Subject.

Datames audit Pisidas quasdam copias adversus *se* parare. Ariovistus respondit, omnes Galliae civitates contra *se* castra habuisse. Caesar . . . docebat, illum (Ariovistum) . . . beneficio ac liberalitate *sua* ac senatus ea praemia consecutum.

*B*) If the Clause is an Oblique Petition, with a Subject of its own allowing Subjective Pronominal reference, the meaning of the Principal Verb will cause a difference. If that Verb is one of *prayer*, *command*, or *endeavour*, the Subjective reference in the Clause will be to the Principal Subject; if it is one of *exhortation*, *advice*, or *persuasion*, such reference will be to the Subject of the Clause.

Marcus { orat (rogat, &c.) Aulum / Aulo imperat } (ut) *sibi* consulat (i.e. *Marco*),

but

Marcus { hortatur (admonet) Aulum / Aulo suadet (persuadet) } (ut) *sibi* consulat (i.e. *Aulo*).

This distinction lies in the 'Reason of the thing;' that is, in the assumption that we *pray* or *command* another for our own benefit, that we *exhort* or *advise* him for his own.

Examples:—

(*a*) Iste petit a rege et eum pluribus verbis rogat ut id ad *se* mittat. Arverni Vercingetorigem obsecrant ut *suis* fortunis consulat, neu *se* ab hostibus diripi patiatur, praesertim cum videat omne ad *se* bellum translatum.

(*b*) Caesar Nervios hortatur ne *sui* in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant. Rex supplicem non prodidit, monuitque ut consuleret *sibi*. Helvetii persuadent Rauracis . . . uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis *suis* vicisque relictis, una cum *iis* (Helvetiis) proficiscantur.

(Persuadeo is found with Subjective reference in the Clause to the Principal Subject): Multa pollicendo persuadet Metellus (legatis) uti Iugurtham maxime vivum, sin id parum procedat, necatum *sibi* traderent.



Digitized by Google

*Obs.* A Case dependent on a Passive Verb or on sum is sometimes referred to as a Principal Subject, if it appears such when converted into Active form.

A Caesare invitor (= Caesar me invitat) *sibi* ut sim legatus. Iam inde ab initio Faustulo spes fuerat (= Faustulus speraverat) regiam stirpem apud *se* educari.

But if it cannot be so converted, the reference will be Objective:

L. Quinctio Cincinnato in agro aranti nuntiatum est *eum* dictatorem esse factum.

In the following places it might seem that the reference ought to be Subjective:

A Curione mihi nuntiatum est *eum* ad me venire. Nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone venisse *eum* Roma pridie vesperi.

But the Prep. a means *from*, not *by*: a Curione (M. Varrone) missi nuntiarunt; the true Subjects, therefore, are the messengers.

*C*) Pronominal Reference in Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses:

*a.* If the Clause is Final, the Pronominal reference to the purposing Subject will usually be Subjective:

Cuncti ad me saepe venerunt, ut *suarum* fortunarum omnium causam defensionemque susciperem. Tiridates mittebat oratores qui *suo* Parthorumque nomine expostularent, cur depelleretur.

Yet we find:

Pompeius . . . idoneum locum nactus ibi copias collocavit, suosque omnes in castris continuit, ignesque fieri prohibuit, quo occultior esset *eius* adventus. Verres Milesios navem poposcit, quae *eum* praesidii causa Myndum prosequeretur.

*b.* In Ut-clauses of a Consecutive nature Pronominal reference to a Principal Subject will usually be Objective, because (result not purpose being implied) there is so far no subjectivity in the Clause.

Ligarius in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit ut *ei* pacem esse expediret. Habet hoc virtus ut viros fortes species *eius* et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet.

Yet if in a result a purpose is implied, the Subjective Pronoun may be used:

Agesilaus locum delegit talem ut non multum obesse multitudo hostium *suae* paucitati posset.

In the following, the Reflexive is necessary for reference to the Subject of its Clause:

Is enim sic se gerit ut *sibi* iam decemvir designatus esse videatur. Caput est Heraclides ille Temnites, homo ineptus et loquax, sed, ut *sibi* videtur, doctus.

In the sentence, Tum mittit rex ad istum, Si *sibi* videatur, ut reddat, C. *Verr.* iv. 29, the Reflexive seems strange, when we compare: Cum *ei* scriptam orationem orator Lysias attulisset, quam, si *ei* videretur, edisceret, C. *d. Or.* i 54. Reliquum a suis Tyndaridis peteret, si *ei* videretur, C. *d. Or.* ii. 86. But the direct message of the king, si tibi videtur, redde, is rendered in oblique form.

Other special causes may make the reference in such Clauses Subjective:

Digitized by Google

Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: (Sese, &c.) suaque esse eiusmodi imperia ut non minus haberet iuris in *se* multitudo quam ipse in multitudinem, Caes. *B. G.* v. 27. The use of se instead of eum is determined by sese preceding and by the antithesis se . . . ipse.

*c.* Suboblique Quod-clauses often require Subjective Pronominal reference to the Principal Subject:

Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso quod adversus *se* dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat. Divitiacus ait, scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod per *se* crevisset.

*d.* Pronominal reference in Conditional Clauses often follows the same rule:

Domino navis qui sit Themistocles aperit, multa pollicens, si *se* conservasset. Sed ausus est Furfanio dicere, si *sibi* pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum *se* in domum eius illaturum.

*e.* The Subjective reference to the Principal Subject is often kept in a Relative Clause, if 'the Reason of the thing' shews that the Reflexive cannot be referred to the Relative itself:

Epaminondas ei, qui *sibi* ex lege praetor successerat, exercitum non tradidit. Dexio hic non quae privatim *sibi* eripuisti, sed unicum abs te filium flagitat. Epaminondas . . . eos coegit superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante *se* imperatorem nemo Boeotorum ausus fuit aspicere, Nep. *Ep.* 8.

Yet in such places the Objective Pronoun would not have been wrong; and in the last cited example there seems little justification for se instead of eum. When Caesar writes: Ambiorix in Aduatucos, qui erant *eius* regno finitimi, proficiscitur, he uses the Objective Pronoun because the Clause is a statement of his own, not referred to the mind of Ambiorix.

But, if the Relative Clause is Suboblique, it will often happen that Subjective reference is made to the Relative itself or its immediate Antecedent:

Commemorant . . . errare eos, si quicquam ab his praesidii sperent, qui *suis* rebus diffidant.

*Note* 1. When Oratio Obliqua intervenes between the Principal Subject and Pronominal reference to it in a Clause, Latin authors, having evidently much freedom of choice, often prefer the Objective reference, as less liable to confusion.

Quod cum interrogatus esset Socrates, respondit, sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decoraretur, et *ei* victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice praeberetur. Tarquinius e suis unum sciscitatum Romam ad patrem misit quidnam se facere vellet, quandoquidem, ut omnia unus Gabiis posset, *ei* di dedissent.

*Note* 2. When in the Clauses of a Compound Sentence Subjective reference is made to more than one Subject. 'the Reason of the thing' must determine to what Subjects the Pronouns are referred severally.

Scythae petebant ab Alexandro ut regis *sui* (i.e. Scytharum) filiam matrimonio *sibi* (i.e. Alexandro) iungeret; si dedignaretur



Digitized by Google

affinitatem, principes Macedonum cum primoribus *suae* gentis (i.e. Scytharum) conubio coire pateretur. Ariovistus respondit, Neminem *secum* (i.e. cum Ariovisto) sine *sua* (i.e. contendentis) pernicie contendisse. Tarquinius orabat Tarquinienses ne *se* (i.e. Tarquinium) . . . ante oculos *suos* (i.e. Tarquiniensium) perire sinerent.

63 IV. Ipse.

The Definitive Pronoun ipse, which may qualify Nouns or Pronouns of any Person, assists in two ways the use of the Reflexive Pronouns in Clauses.

(1) By qualifying the Subject of a Clause in which a Reflexive Pronoun occurs, so as to shew the reference of that Pronoun to the Subject of the Clause rather than to the Principal Subject: Natura movet infantem ut *se ipse* diligat. Without ipse the Pronoun se might have been referred to natura.

Clearchus ait . . . proinde consulant *sibi ipsi*; iubeant abire *se* (sibi is referred by ipsi to the Subject of consulant: se refers to the Principal Subject Clearchus). Neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt (Ephori) quam *se ipse* (Pausanias) indicasset. Flaccus milites portis murisque *sibimet ipsos* tecta militariter coëgerat aedificare.

(2) By standing for the Reflexive se, when antithetic to some other word; whether to a Substantive, to suus, or another Pronoun. In such use ipse refers to the Principal Subject, and the word to which it is antithetic is either the Subject of the Clause, or referred to the Subject of the Clause.

Pertimuerunt ne ab *ipsis* desciscceret et cum *suis* in gratiam rediret. Caesar quaesivit, cur de *sua* (i.e. militum desperantium) virtute aut de *ipsius* (i.e. Caesaris) diligentia desperarent.

If no such antithesis exists, ipse refers to the next preceding Noun: Habemus a Caesare, sicut *ipsius* dignitas postulabat, sententiam.

*Obs.* The cases of ipse, when they appositively strengthen and define se, semet, &c., suus, suusmet, &c., assist Pronominal reference so far only as, by distinguishing Gender and Number, they often make the reference more clear and obvious.

Rex meminerat hos fratres nuper praeter consuetudinem . . . admovisse *semetipsos* lateri *suo* . . . *seque* mirantem quod non vice *sua* tali fungerentur officio . . . ad armigeros recessisse . . . Iam temeritatem verborum, quae in *semetipsum* iacularentur, nihil aliud esse quam scelesti animi indicem ac testem, Curt.

*Note* 1. Inter ipsos, in Cicero, is always preceded by a Case (Genitive or rarely Dative) dependent on some Noun which admits the notion of reciprocity: Id iam patebit, si hominum *inter ipsos* societatem coniunctionemque perspexeris. Latissime patens hominibus *inter ipsos*, omnibus inter omnes, societas haec est.

In other writers inter ipsos appears without the preceding Case: Sed gloriae maximum certamen *inter ipsos* erat. Haec dum in India geruntur, Graeci milites, orta *inter ipsos* seditione, defecerant.

*Note* 2. Inter se must be connected either with a Plural Adjective or with a Verb, or Participle, implying *likeness* or *unlikeness*, *agreement* or *disagreement*, &c. Omnes inter se dissimiles fuerunt.

Digitized by Google

## V. Participial Construction. 64

*A.* A Participle is the Attribute of one that acts, or has acted, or will act; of one that is being acted on, or has been acted on, or will be acted on; to which must be added, of one that is meet for acting on. As Adjective, it agrees attributively with Nouns and Pronouns: as a Verb-form, it takes the same Case-constructions as its Verb.

1) The want of a Perf. Participle Act. in Active Verbs is supplied in Latin either by the Finite Verb Active, with Relative or Particle, or by an Abl. Absolute Passive:

Tarquinium regem *qui non tulerim*, Sicinium feram? Alexander, *cum interemisset* Clitum, vix a se manus abstinuit. Pompeius, *captis Hierosolymis*, victor ex illo fano nihil attigit.

2) The want of a Pres. Participle Passive is supplied by the Finite Passive Verb with Relative or Particle:

Pueri, *qui* (cum, dum) *docentur*, discunt.

Rarely the Perfect Participle Passive takes a Present Passive sense: *Sperata* victoria (=victoria quae speratur).

3) A Fut. Participle Passive is not often used even in Greek. In Latin the Finite Verb with Relative stands for it:

Grata superveniet *quae non sperabitur* hora.

4) Some Participles are used as mere Adjectives: neglegens, patiens, sapiens, doctus, horrendus, tremendus, venerandus, &c.

Many appear as Substantives: amans, adulescens, sponsus; nupta, sponsa; coeptum, dictum, factum, praeceptum, &c.

Neuters such as the last named are sometimes modified by Adverbs:

Verum est fortes et sapientes viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum quam ipsa *recte facta*.

The Nouns, *man, men, things*, are frequently understood with Participles: Grande *locuturi* nebulas Helicone legunto. Male *parta* male dilabuntur. Beatos puto, quibus deorum munere datum est aut facere *scribenda*, aut scribere *loquenda*.

*B.* A Participle may often be considered as an Enthesis or Abbreviated Clause. Such use is of two kinds:

(1) Attributive, when the Subject of the Clause abbreviated is contained (in any Case, and expressed or understood) in the Principal Sentence, and the Participle agrees with that word in Gender, Number, and Case.

Alexander *moriens* (=cum moreretur) anulum suum dederat Perdiccae. *Spreta* (=si spreta est) in tempore gloria interdum *cumulatior* redit. Animo nobis opus est *non abhorrente* (=qui non abhorreat) a quietis consiliis. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium, regnum *appetentem* (=quod appeteret) interemit.

(2) Absolute, when the Subject of the Clause to be abbreviated is not contained in the principal Sentence, but is placed, with the Participle, in the Ablative Case. (See Abl. Case in Primer or Grammar.)

1) It appears therefore that the Ablative Absolute must not generally be used when a Noun-term for the Participle to agree with can be found in the Principal Sentence. For instance, we must not write:

Digitized by Google

Nostra te legente, utere tuo iudicio; but, Nostra *legens*, utere tuo iudicio. This rule is sometimes, but very rarely, violated, and then only for the sake of some peculiar emphasis. Vercingetorix convocatis suis clientibus, facile incendit (eos). Iugurtha fratre meo interfecto regnum eius sceleris sui praedam fecit.

2) The want of a Copulative Participle (*being*) enables the Abl. Abs. to consist of Substantive with Adjective: Caesare vivo, or of two Substantives: Caesare duce.

The Impersonal Passive construction (erratur, litatur, &c.) enables a Participle alone to be used Absolutely: Errato (*a mistake having been made*), litato (*sacrifice having been duly performed*), &c.

A Clause may be used Absolutely with a Participle:

*Excepto* quod non simul esses cetera laetus.

*C.* Participial Construction, Attributive and Absolute, abbreviates

(1) Relative Clauses:

Peloponnesus est peninsula, angustis Isthmi faucibus continenti *adhaerens*. Sunt divitiae certae, in quacumque sortis humanae levitate *permansurae*. Pisistratus Homeri libros, *confusos* antea, disposuit. (Where adhaerens = quae adhaeret; permansurae = quae permansurae sunt; confusos = qui confusi erant.)

(2) Adverbial Clauses:

1) Consecutive Clauses are represented by Participial construction (chiefly in the case where this is accompanied by a Negative):

Sapientis est, nihil contra mores, leges, instituta *facientem*, habere rationem rei familiaris. (Where nihil facientem = ita ut nihil faciat, *without doing anything*.)[1]

2) Final Clauses may be abbreviated by the Future Participle:

Catilina ad exercitum proficiscitur, signa *illaturus* urbi. Alexander Hephaestionem in regionem Bactrianam misit, commeatus in hiemem *paraturum*. (Where illaturus = ut inferat; paraturum = ut pararet.)[2]

[1] Here observe the versions of the English idiom 'without,' followed by a Verb. *Marcus entered the city without being saluted by any one*, may be variously rendered in Latin:

(1) Marcus nullo salutante urbem ingressus est.
(2) Marcus a nullo salutatus urbem ingressus est.
(3) Marcus insalutatus urbem ingressus est.
(4) Marcus sine cuiusquam salutatione urbem ingressus est.
(5) Marcus ita urbem ingressus est ut a nullo salutaretur.
(6) Marcus urbem est ingressus neque a quoquam salutatus est.

And, with a Negative, *Marcus never entered the city without being saluted*—

(7) Marcus nunquam urbem ingressus est quin (*or* ut non) salutaretur.

This force of the Participle with a Negation may be illustrated by a few more examples: as, Epicurus, non erubescens, voluptates persequitur omnes nominatim, *Epicurus without blushing details all pleasures by name*, C. *N. D.* i. 40. Constat Numam non petentem in regnum ultro accitum, *it is well known that Numa, without being a candidate, was solicited to accept the royal office*, L. i. 35. In bello civili nihil accidit non praedicente me, *in the civil war nothing has happened without my foretelling it*, C. *Fam.* vi. 6. Quis est qui nullis officii praeceptis tradendis philosophum se audeat dicere? *who will dare to call himself a philosopher without laying down any rules of duty?* C. *Off.* i. 2.

[2] There are at least six different ways of constructing a Final Clause. Thus, 'they come to see' may be rendered, 1. veniunt ut spectent; 2. veniunt qui spectent; 3. veniunt ad spectandum; 4. veniunt spectandi causa; 5. veniunt spectatum; 6. veniunt spectaturi.

Digitized by Google

3) Causal Clauses: Nihil affirmo dubitans plerumque et mihi ipse *diffidens* (dubitans = quia dubito, diffidens = quia diffido). Hephaestio longe omnium amicorum carissimus erat Alexandro, cum ipso pariter *educatus* (educatus = quia educatus erat). Flaminium Coelius *religione neglecta* cecidisse apud Trasimenum scribit (i.e. quod religionem neglexisset).

4) Temporal Clauses: Herculem Germani, *ituri* in proelia, canunt (i.e. cum ituri sunt). Tarquinius Ardeam *oppugnans* imperium perdidit (oppugnans = dum oppugnat). Pleraeque scribuntur orationes *habitae* iam, non ut habeantur (habitae = postquam habitae sunt). *Iove tonante* cum populo agi non est fas (i.e. cum Iuppiter tonat).

5) Conditional Clauses: Epistolae offendunt, non loco *redditae* (i.e. si non redduntur). Nihil, *me sciente*, frustra voles (i.e. dummodo ego sciam).

6) Concessive Clauses: Scripta tua iam diu *exspectans*, non audeo tamen flagitare (i.e. etsi exspecto). *Perditis rebus omnibus*, tamen ipsa se virtus sustentare potest (i.e. quamvis perditae sint).

7) In Comparative Participial Constructions the Particles are prefixed to the Participle: Graecas litteras senex didici, quas quidem avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere *cupiens*. Antiochus securus de bello Romano erat, tamquam non *transituris* in Asiam Romanis.

*D.* Nisi, etsi, quamvis may accompany a Participial Clause: Etsi aliquo *accepto detrimento* tamen summa exercitus salva locum quam petunt capi posse.

*E.* Notes on Participial Construction.

1) The Participle Perfect Passive is used to express a past action continuing in its consequences, with such Verbs as habeo, teneo, possideo, &c.: Illud *exploratum habeto*, nihil fieri potuisse sine causa. Hoc tibi *persuasum habe*. Hoc *cognitum comprehensumque habeo*.

2) It is used in older Latin with the Verbs do, reddo, curo, by way of Periphrasis. *Stratas* legiones Latinorum *dabo*. Hoc tibi *effectum reddam*. *Inventum* tibi *curabo* et mecum *adductum* Pamphilum.

To the same idiom belong the phrases missum facere and fieri: Si qui voluptatibus ducuntur, *missos faciant* honores. Legiones bello confecto *missas fieri* placet.

On its use after volo, nolo, cupio, oportet, as Infinitive Passive, see § 23, 24. The constructions *Properato* opus est, Liberis *consultum* volumus, *Mansum* oportuit, must be referred to the Impersonal use of Passive Verbs.

3) The Participle Perfect is used attributively to supply the place of a Substantive expressing the action of the Verb.

Prusiam regem suspectum Romanis et *receptus Hannibal* et *bellum* adversus Eumenem *motum* faciebat. Labeo *male administratae provinciae* arguebatur.

Livy, Tacitus, and Lucan use the Neuter Participle Perf. Pass. to express the Substantival notion of the Passive Verb, which the Greeks expressed by the Article and Infinitive.

Digitized by Google

Diu *non perlitatum* tenuerat dictato
posset. So, tentatum, L. iv. 49.
Lucan, i. 70.

4) A Participle and Verb are often
Caesar scribit, se cum legionibus
interfectum Clitum Macedones *decern*
ni rex humari iussisset.

5) The Gerundive Construction is
Substantives expressing the transitive
Flagitiosum est *ob rem iudicandam*
constat *ex praetermittendis voluptatibu*
*de urbe tradenda* Antipatro consense
ante *conditam condendamve* urbem, w
actual or designed foundation of the
commenced.'

6) Participles are sometimes equiv
Construction:
Aer *effluens* huc et illuc ventos ef
hydrops.

7) A Participle Present after suc
pingo, &c., expresses the action or sta
Audivi eum *dicentem*, vidi
Analogous to this is the construc
. . . *dicens*, &c.

8) The Participle sometimes repeat
Mars videt hanc

9) A Participial construction is oft
terrogation or a Relative Clause:
Cogitate quantis laboribus fund
*stabilitam* libertatem una nox paene
parentibus amentur: a quo initio *pr*
persequimur.
Such constructions cannot be rende
paraphrase.

LONDON: PRI
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.,
AND PARLIAME

Digitized by Google

WHITE'S LATIN AND GREEK [illegible]

Now in course of publication in [illegible]

# GRAMMAR-SCHOOL [illegible]

WITH [illegible]

EDITED BY JOHN [illegible]

The following [illegible]

HORACE [illegible]
VIRGIL [illegible]
VIRGIL [illegible]
VIRGIL [illegible]
VIRGIL [illegible]
CÆSAR [illegible]
CÆSAR [illegible]
CÆSAR [illegible]
CÆSAR [illegible]
CÆSAR [illegible]
NEPOS [illegible]
PHÆDRUS [illegible]
PHÆDRUS [illegible]
OVID [illegible]
XENOPHON [illegible]
XENOPHON [illegible]

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Diu *non perlitatum* tenuerat dictatorem ne ante meridiem signum dare posset. So, tentatum, L. iv. 49. Summisque *negatum* stare diu, Lucan, i. 70.

4) A Participle and Verb are often best translated by two Verbs:

Caesar scribit, se cum legionibus *profectum* celeriter *adfore*. Iure interfectum Clitum Macedones *decernunt*, sepultura quoque *prohibituri*, ni rex humari iussisset.

5) The Gerundive Construction is more largely used in the place of Substantives expressing the transitive action of the Verb:

Flagitiosum est *ob rem iudicandam* pecuniam accipere. Temperantia constat *ex praetermittendis voluptatibus* corporis. Phocion cum Demade *de urbe tradenda* Antipatro consenserat. In Livy's Preface we read ante *conditam condendamve* urbem, which probably means 'before the actual or designed foundation of the city,' 'before the city was built or commenced.'

6) Participles are sometimes equivalent to Gerundive Instrumental Construction:

Aer *effluens* huc et illuc ventos efficit. Crescit *indulgens* sibi dirus hydrops.

7) A Participle Present after such Verbs as audio, video, facio, pingo, &c., expresses the action or state of the Object heard, seen, &c.:

Audivi eum *dicentem*, vidi eum *ambulantem*, &c.

Analogous to this is the construction, Est apud Platonem Socrates . . . *dicens*, &c.

8) The Participle sometimes repeats the preceding Verb:

Mars videt hanc *visam*que cupit.

9) A Participial construction is often involved with an Oblique Interrogation or a Relative Clause:

Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute *stabilitam* libertatem una nox paene delerit. Natura fit ut liberi a parentibus amentur: a quo initio *profectam* humani generis societatem persequimur.

Such constructions cannot be rendered in good English without some paraphrase.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

Digitized by Google

## WHITE'S LATIN AND GREEK CLASSICAL TEXTS.

Now in course of publication, in 32mo. each TEXT bound in cloth,

# GRAMMAR-SCHOOL TEXTS,

## WITH VOCABULARIES.

EDITED BY JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

*The following* TEXTS *in this* SERIES *are* now *on sale:—*

**HORACE,** First Book of the Odes. Price ONE SHILLING.
**VIRGIL,** First Book of the Æneid. Price ONE SHILLING.
**VIRGIL,** Second Book of the Æneid. Price ONE SHILLING.
**VIRGIL,** Fourth Book of the Georgics. Price ONE SHILLING.
**VIRGIL,** Sixth Book of the Æneid. Price ONE SHILLING.
**CÆSAR,** First Book of the Gallic War. Price ONE SHILLING.
**CÆSAR,** Third Book of the Gallic War. Price NINEPENCE.
**CÆSAR,** Fourth Book of the Gallic War. Price NINEPENCE.
**CÆSAR,** Fifth Book of the Gallic War. Price ONE SHILLING.
**CÆSAR,** Sixth Book of the Gallic War. Price ONE SHILLING.
**NEPOS,** Miltiades, Cimon, Pausanias, and Aristides. 9*d.*
**PHÆDRUS,** Selection of familiar and usually read Fables. 9*d.*
**PHÆDRUS,** First and Second Books of Fables. Price 1*s.*
**OVID,** Select Myths from the Metamorphoses. Price NINEPENCE.
**XENOPHON,** First Book of the Anabasis.
**XENOPHON,** Second Book of the Anabasis. Price 1s.

'Each volume has a vocabulary, such as, for fulness and care, we have never seen attempted for a single Author. The etymology in these vocabularies, in our opinion, makes them supremely excellent.....The class possessing one of WHITE'S Manuals wants no other help, beyond a grammar.....WHITE'S Vocabularies are easily handled by a new tyro, and yet are so full and complete as at once to demand the exercise of thought and judgment, and thus they are unconsciously preparing him to handle efficiently a larger dictionary...Perhaps it may not be beneath the dignity of the critic to state that he has recently witnessed the pleasure of a class of young beginners when WHITE'S *Nepos* was put into their hands for their first essays in construing, and he gladly records the hearty welcome with which the book was greeted, as the words fell involuntarily from the lips of several, "Oh, we can easily finish that book this half!" Dr. WHITE'S idea is a good one, and the execution leaves nothing to be desired.'

SCHOOLMASTER.

## LOCAL EXAMINATION TEXTS.

**LIVY, BOOK XXIII.** With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, and a Vocabulary of Proper Names. Edited for the use of Candidates qualifying for the University Local Examinations by the Rev. Dr. WHITE. 12mo. price HALF-A-CROWN.

London: LONGMANS and CO. Paternoster Row.


Digitized by Google

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF RICH'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

Now ready, in ONE thick VOLUME, crown 8vo. price 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth,

# A DICTIONARY
OF
# ROMAN AND GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

**With about 2,000 Engravings on Wood**
**From Ancient Originals Illustrative of the Industrial Arts and Social Life of the Greeks and Romans.**

BY A. RICH, B.A.

*Sometime of Caius College, Cambridge.*

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

'The useful work of Mr. RICH still continues very popular, and several improvements in this third edition add much to its completeness. The wood engravings are numerous and very good, each convey to the student the best possible illustration of the words alluded to. In its present form it is a most valuable work, and cannot fail to merit an increase of popular favour.'
CAMBRIDGE EXPRESS.

'A volume of more than 750 pages, copiously illustrated, and most carefully compiled. Its merits are recognised by its appearance in a third edition. For classical students in colleges and schools we should imagine it has no equal. A vast number of terms occur in the Greek and Latin writers, of which the lexicons give no adequate explanation; hence the necessity for some such aid as this excellent dictionary affords. The letterpress descriptions are precise and scholarly, and the illustrations supply what the best choice of words must fail to impart if alone. Though not so detailed and technical as the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities by Dr. W. Smith, it is sufficiently full and exact for all educational purposes, and to the juniors will be more attractive and intelligible than the other. Its illustrations also are more numerous, and, to say the least, are equally good.' The QUEEN.

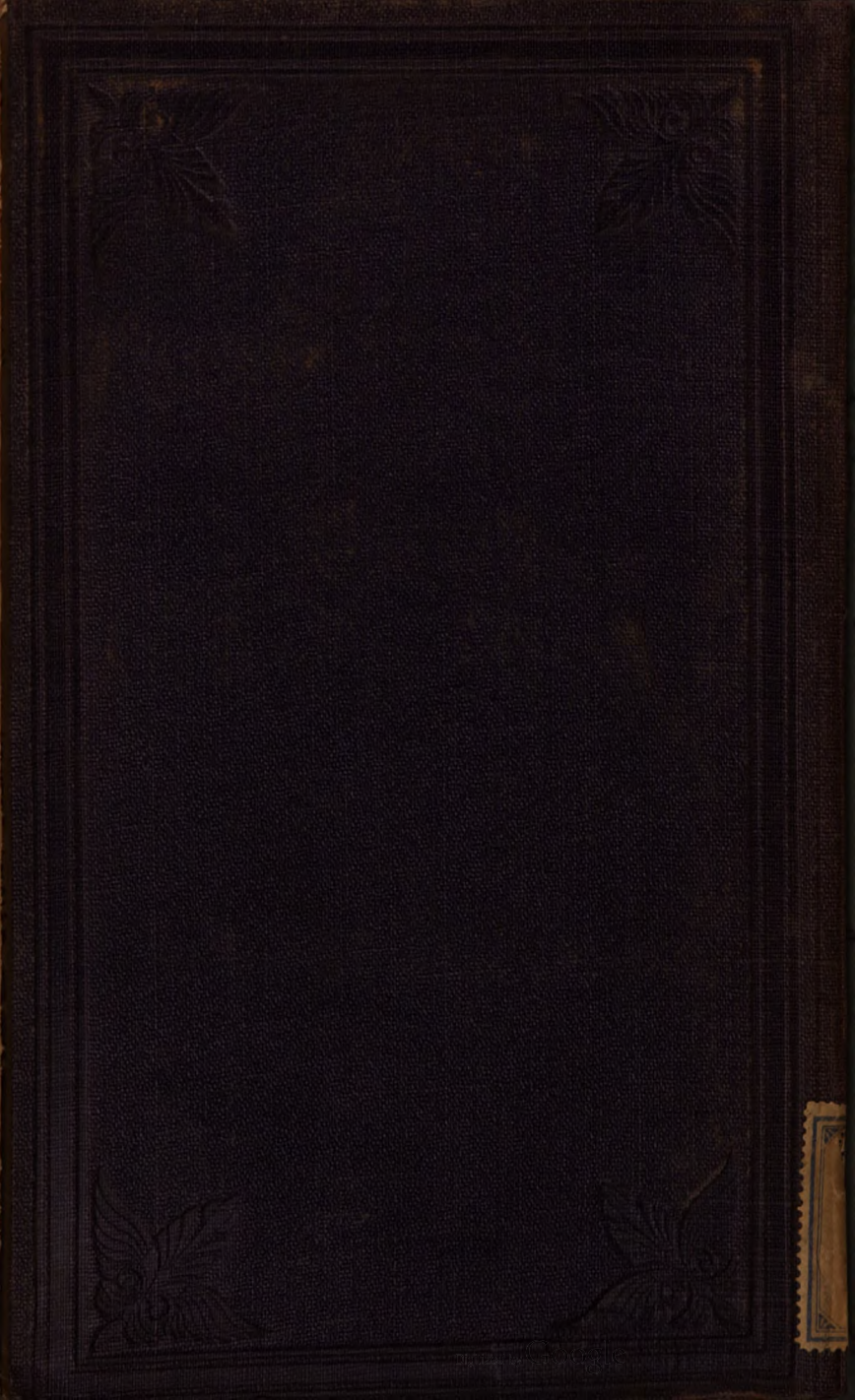
'Increasing demand for this book, which has become a standard work of reference, and which, without any concert with its Author, has been translated in French, German, and Italian, has induced Mr. RICH to put forth a third edition, to go carefully over its pages, making such changes or improvements as seemed requisite since the original publication. These have reference rather to the manner than the matter of the work; as, for example, in giving clearness to passages which may have appeared somewhat obscure; while the Greek synonyms and the index to them have received considerable additions. It is quite unnecessary, for the book speaks for itself, to commend it to the notice of artists, archæologists, and others, as a most valuable manual for reference; containing, as it does, nearly two thousand illustrations to aid in explaining the text.' The ART JOURNAL.

'In spite of younger rivals, RICH'S Dictionary of Antiquities continues to hold its ground in popular favour. Its convenient size, and the number and excellence of its illustrations, are among its principal merits, and these the present edition possesses no less than former ones. We do not notice any very great or obvious changes, but we are given to understand that the whole book has been carefully revised. Classical scholarship has made considerable progress since the first appearance of the Dictionary, and we can understand that a revision of a work like this, which has now been a considerable time before the public, would bring to light many small matters requiring alterations, many statements which recent investigations have either elucidated or disproved, and many points doubtful, but now cleared up by the progress of knowledge. In its old form a most valuable work, we need not hesitate in predicting for this new edition a yet further term of popular favour.'
EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

London: LONGMANS and CO. Paternoster Row.


Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google